

THIS WAS NO "NIGHT MARE."

Hilo Treated to Good Sized
Earthquake.

EARTH WAS RENT ASUNDER.

Severest Shock Since 1868—Bells Rang, Bottles
and Dishes Tumbled from Shelves—Valu-
able Statuary Rained in J. A. Scott's
House—Drug Company's Suffers Loss.

News received from the Volcano is
to the effect that the severest shock
of earthquake since 1868 was felt there
at one minute before 5 a. m. Sunday.
As near as can be ascertained the
shock came from N. E. to S. W., light
in the beginning and growing stronger
during the ten seconds it lasted.

HILO DRUG CO.

Dishes were thrown from the shelves
in private houses and bottles from the
shelves and tables in the business sec-
tion, the heaviest loss being that of the
Hilo Drug Co. on Front street, the
amount being estimated by Mr. Bar-
throp at more than \$400. Here hun-
dreds of bottles of patent medicines
and valuable drugs were thrown to
the floor, and smashed. One small
show case was also broken by heavy
articles falling upon it. Where the
large drug jars were not thrown down
they were turned half round on the
shelves leaving the labels next the wall.

STATUARY BROKEN.

At John Scott's house, Wainaku, the
loss was considerable; several pieces
of valuable statuary and bric-a-brac
which this gentleman had collected
during his travels abroad were thrown
from their places and smashed to
pieces. Mr. Scott is now in Europe
so that the exact amount of damage
could not be ascertained.

In L. Turner's general store, and
Theo. H. Davies branch, in the build-
ing next the drug store, goods were
upset generally, but no serious dam-
age resulted. C. E. Richardson suffer-
ed a small loss through broken bottles
of liquids, but small amount will cover
it. Much type in the Tribune office
was "bled." Including the damage to
effects in private houses, the entire loss
will amount to, perhaps, a thousand
dollars in the immediate vicinity of
Hilo.

TOWN DIVIDED.

As an evidence of the shock a crack
beginning at the sea and running
north for a half mile is open for the
inspection of the curious. In some
places, too, the stone wall around the
Catholic mission was thrown to the
ground and one tree uprooted.

The atmosphere for a week previous
to the shock has not been of a char-
acter to lead one to expect such a demon-
stration unless clear and delightful
weather in Hilo is an indication of in-
ternal disturbance. Saturday night
was exceptionally cool and pleasant
and so it was during and immediately
after the shock.

News from the Volcano brought
down by Col Peter Lee is to the effect
that there was no apparent change in
the condition of the lake or the main
crater. He says that from all accounts
the shock at the crater was not as se-
vere as the one felt in Hilo. Some of
his children sleeping in the cottage
adjoining did not feel the disturbance
at all. Col Lee considered the shock
a good one, equal in every respect to
the Kau quakes, but as he is hardened
to such things he may not be a com-
petent judge.

VARIED EXPERIENCE

Some amusing incidents are told as
taking place in Hilo. As the distur-
bance began so near the hour for the
first mass at the Catholic Church many
persons who did not know the hour
thought the clanging of the church
bell calling the religious ones to their
devotion, was a warning that fires had
broken out in the town and the assist-
ance of the people was needed to ex-
tinguish it. Twenty minutes after-
ward, the sun rose over Coconut Isl-
and and Front street was crowded with
a heterogeneous mass of people anx-
ious to find out "where they were at."

At the Hilo Hotel, artist Hugo Fisher
and Mr. Stacker, reporter for this pa-
per were asleep in one of the rooms
and were awakened by the rumbling
noise. Neither was aware that the
other was awake until a sound like
the breaking of timber caused them to
move. Fisher, expecting another
shock and a tidal wave, shouted to his
companion, "Good bye we are going,"
and Stacker in his effort to get out
of bed as quickly as possible took the
wrong side, and, in the darkness went
bang up against the wall. An attempt
to turn on the electric lights failed as
night superintendent McDonald thor-
oughly alarmed at the danger

which threatened the works turned out
the lights and they were shut off for
twenty minutes.

HE SLEPT THROUGH IT.

Up to the time the Kinau left the only
person in Hilo known to have passed
through the shock without knowing
about it was C. J. Campbell, of C. E.
Richardson's store. This gentleman
much resembles the lamented "Bill
Nye" in appearance and his statement
that he was not disturbed, may be a
joke. As he was not on the streets,
one of his friends repaired to his room
directly over Richardson's store to find
him. Repeated knocks on the door
brought the young man from bed and
when told that there had been a shock
and goods in the store had been upset,
he rubbed his eyes and remarked that
he'd "been dreaming that Hilo had a
boom and the noise was made by dray
loads of coffee passing along the
streets." Mr. Campbell's statement is
doubted by those who know that his
knowledge of booms was acquired by
a residence in the north west.

HOW THEY TOOK IT.

Artist Howard Hitchcock, who had
just returned from a tour of Peru,
where he had been making sketches,
was rudely awakened by the shock.
He suffered no inconvenience beyond a
surprise at running up against the wall
in getting out the wrong side of the
bed.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, was
visiting T. J. Higgins in Olua when the
quake came, and was particularly de-
lighted at being present. Mr. Perkins
has been gathering birds and bugs and
incidentally waiting for an earthquake
on the Islands for the past four years,
and having secured every species of
bird, has devoted his time and energies
lately to locating earthquakes. In a
conversation with a reporter for this
paper after the arrival of the Kinau
yesterday Mr. Perkins said:

"I was awakened the moment the
shock began, my lamp was in danger
of falling from the dresser, so I got up
and placed it on the floor and then sat
down alongside of it, merely to ex-
perience the thing in its fullest force,
and I was quite successful. I was very
sorry when it was over, but I hope
when I am on Maui next week to have
another try at it as it comes back I
would not have missed it for anything.
I can assure you."

H. C. Austin, the gentlemanly tax
assessor of Hilo, who fixes land values
for people to go to law over, said he
thought he felt a shock Sunday even-
ing. He estimates the time during
which Hilo rattled Sunday morning at
something over ten seconds, but he was
too busy watching things falling over
in his room to make any particular
note of the time.

Eben Low of Kohala says the shock
was severe there and caused much con-
sternation among his fat cattle. There
was no damage from the shock any-
where in the vicinity of his home.

Maul was in harmony with Hawaii
and Oahu in the sensation. Passengers
from there state that it was the most
severe shock experienced in many
years.

GENERALLY FELT

Telephone messages received in Hilo
from all stations on Hawaii were to
the effect that the shock was severely
felt at every point but there was no
disturbance of the sea on any part of
the island. As Hilo is without its com-
plement of scientific men no authentic
information is obtainable as to the
duration of the shock or the exact
course.

MAY BE OPPOSITION.

Hilo May Ship Ice to Honolulu
and Cut Down the Price.

L. C. Ables, formerly manager of the
ice works here is in Hilo with a view to
embarking in the business of manu-
facturing ice there in opposition to the
company already established.

It is rumored and Mr. Ables did not
deny it when questioned in Hilo, that
he intends securing land near the Wal-

uku Falls, a magnificent water power
in the town proper, and will erect a
plant with a capacity of ten tons hav-
ing ample storage premises on the
land. He will charter schooners from
Hilo to Honolulu, shipping ice to the
latter port in fifty ton lots every ten
days. This will be deposited in well
adapted storage houses near the rail-
road depot in Honolulu and sold and
delivered to customers from that point.

KATE FIELD'S WILL.

Document Found Among Her Effects
in Washington.

Remains to Be Cremated and Ashes Deposited
at Mount Auburn—Mr. Kohlisaat
Administrator.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Kate
Field's will has been found. At the
time of her death in Hawaii a search
was made in her personal effects for
the will, which was known to exist,
but without result. Today J. M. De-
vine, proprietor of the Shoreham hotel,
remembered Miss Field had left a box
of papers with him before she left for
Honolulu. On the strength of Mr.
Devine's statement Registrar of Wills
McGill was sent for and the box forced
open in his presence.

Among many other documents was
found a sealed envelope. On breaking
the seal the will was found. Its text
was not made public, but it is known
that H. H. Kohlisaat, of Chicago, pro-
prietor of the "Times-Herald," and J.
Sanford Beattie, a well-known society
leader in Washington, are named as
executors. Mr. Beattie is the principal
beneficiary under the will. The estate
consists principally of books, docu-
ments, a few pictures and many per-
sonal mementoes. Miss Field directed
that her remains be brought back to
this country and cremated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—When Kate
Field left for Hawaii, she advised H.
H. Kohlisaat, editor of the Times-
Herald, that she had provided in her
will for the disposition of her remain-
in the event of death. Diligent search
failed to discover this will until Friday
last. Meanwhile, the body has been
lying in a vault at Hawaii. It appears
from this will that Miss Field directed
that her body be cremated and that
her ashes, together with a plain gold
ring worn by her, be placed in an urn
and deposited above the coffins of her
father and mother, in Mount Auburn
cemetery, at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Kohlisaat has undertaken the im-
mediate execution of these instruc-
tions, and has written to Consul-Gen-
eral Mills, at Honolulu, making provi-
sion for the expense and directing that
the cremation shall take place if
practicable, but that if not, the re-
mains shall be forwarded by steamer
via San Francisco, and overland to
Boston, where the desired dispositio
of them will be made.

ELECTIONS IN CHILE.

President is Not Yet Sure of His
Position.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 30.—The latest re-
ports from Chile are to the effect that
the registrars and election officials have
resolved to attend and take part in the
meeting of Congress called for tomo-
row for the purpose of determining
who has been elected President. This
is considerable anxiety as to the result.
The election recently held in Chile
was one of the stormiest ever held
a country noted for stormy election
Senor Errazurez, the editor of one
the leading newspapers of Chile was
the candidate of the Conservative
Senor Frederico Errazurez has been
member of several Chilean Cabinets
and he is regarded as one of the most
brilliant of the political leaders

South America. The candidate of the
opposition was Senor Rayes.

It was reported that Senor Errazurez
expended more than \$400,000 in his
campaign. Senor Rayes, on the other
hand announced that he would not
spend one cent. Before the election
Rayes issued an address to the electors,
in which he said that what he had
amassed he should save for his chil-
dren. He said that he was unalterably
opposed to wasting money to satisfy
the personal vanity involved in a de-
sire to become President. He announc-
ed that he objected to the use of large
sums of money in the political cam-
paign, because if the practice continued
only wealthy men could hope to obtain
the higher offices.

The election was very close and the
result will, probably depend upon the
returns received and the members elect-
ed from some of the most remote prov-
inces of Chile. On account of the close-
ness of the vote it is feared that a
revolution may be attempted, no mat-
ter which candidate is triumphant.
There is little talk of a third or com-
promise candidate.

SAW CRACK PLAYERS.

S. G. Wilder Tells of Splendid Games
of Tennis at Newport, R. I.

Exciting Contest Between Neel and Wrenn.
Some Sound Polsters For Honolulu
Players to Follow.

In a letter from Samuel G. Wilder
dated from Newport, R. I., and received
recently were remarks bearing on ten-
nis which will prove of great interest
to players here since it gives an insight
into the respective games of the East-
ern cracks. Following are a few ex-
tracts:

"Mrs. Wilder, Jack Atkinson and
myself are staying at the Aquidneck
hotel. The 'Casino' which is a large
club, is about a five minutes' walk
away from the hotel. It is very large
and a great many people here belong.
Upon the grounds are twelve of the
finest tennis courts it has ever been
my fortune to see. They are turf and
as smooth as a billiard table. The grass
is very short and you can see the clay
underneath. A steam roller is used to
keep these courts in such fine condi-
tion and they are marked by a machine
once every day. The lines are 2 1/2
inches wide.

"I saw Neel and Wrenn play yester-
day and I declare they did play ten-
nis for all that was in it. In the first
set Neel had Wrenn 5 to 2, but he lost
his grip. Wrenn braced and won the
set. The second was 14 to 12 in favor
of Wrenn who won by simply tiring
out his opponent.

"Both players advanced and retreat-
ed together. The service was easy
and the runs up to the net frequent,
during which times there was swift
volleying back and forth. Neel was
at the service line a great deal and it
was very hard work for Wrenn to pass
him. Neel wears glasses and has a
handkerchief tied around his head
while playing. Like George Carter at
home in the games between these
two players I noticed that the server
said nothing, but stood ready until his
opponent nodded his head when he be-
gan service. In all the games there
was very little swift service, but a lot
of lobbing.

"Neel stands to receive a ball in the
backhand position, but drops his thumb
down to the forehand position if the
ball comes on his right.

"Wrenn is left handed, but he can
play like a breeze. He will play Larned
tomorrow.

"Hovey is on the courts every day.
They say he has a sore wrist but I
have seen him put up a very stiff game
with Campbell who by the way is out
of form.

It is rumored here that there are

three or four men in Newport who can
beat Hovey.

"While in Newport Mr. and Mrs. S.
G. Wilder and Jack Atkinson were the
guests of Mr. McCaleb who was here
several months ago."

NOXIOUS PLANTS.

What R. L. Stevenson Said of
Samoa's Deadly Enemy.

People who understand the serious
loss which has been caused the farmers
of Oregon by the introduction of the
wild oat from California, the "corn
flower," "bachelor button," or French
plank, and other noxious plants, will
be interested in reading what Robert
Louis Stevenson, the celebrated writer,
whose pen threw a glorified halo of
word painting around every subject it
touched, wrote in regard to the "sen-
sitive plant" in the Samoan islands,
where it is called "tuitui." Mr. Steven-
son, it will be remembered, settled on
an elevated location above Apia, where
the climate was found to be best adapt-
ed to his health, and where he built a
home, cleared a tract of land, wrote
a number of his books and stories, and
finally died of consumption and was
buried on the summit of the moun-
tain. He used occasionally to work
with his men at what he called "wee-
ling," but which was really clearing his
ground of trees, roots, weeds, etc., and
preparing it for cultivation. He said
that in going around to look over the
work that had been done, he found the
"tuitui" springing up at the heels of
the men clearing the ground.

The sensitive plant is a low plant
growing in thick masses, like wild
clover, which, at a distance it resem-
bles. Persons who have crossed the
isthmus of Panama may have seen it
covering the embankments along the
railway. When touched by the hand
or by a switch passed over it, the
leaves droop as if wilted by heat.

In writing to a friend of his experi-
ence in weeding on one occasion, Mr.
Stevenson says:
"I found a great deal of tuitui, our
deadliest enemy. A fool brought it to
this island in a pot and used to lecture
and sentimentalize over the tender
thing. The tender thing has now
taken charge of the island, and men
fight it with torn hands for bread and
life. A singular, wondrous thing
shrinking and biting like a weasel, and
clutching by its roots as a limpet
clutches to a rock.

"Tuitui is a truly strange beast and
gives food for thought. I am nearly
sure—I cannot be quite—that even at
the instant he shrivels up his leaves
he sticks his pinchers downward so as
to catch the uprooting finger. One
thing that takes and holds me is to
see the strange variation in the propa-
gation of alarm among these rooted
beasts, at times it spreads to a radius
of six inches, at times only one indi-
vidual plant is frightened at a time.

We knew how long it took one to re-
cover," "tis a sanguine creature, and was
all abroad again before two minutes.
It is odd how difficult in this world it
is to be armed. The double armor of
this plant betrays it. In a thick tuft,
where the leaves disappear, I thrust in
my hand and the bite of the thorns
betrays the topmost stem. In the open,
again, and when I hesitate if it be
clover, a touch on the leaves, and its
fine sense and retractile action be-
trays its identity at once. Yet it has
one gift incomparable. Rome had vir-
tue and knowledge, Rome perished.
The sensitive plant has indigestible
seeds, and it will flourish forever. I
gave my advice thus to a young plant-
have a strong root, a weak stem, and
an indigestible seed, so you will out-
last the Eternal City and your pro-
geny will clothe mountains, and the
irascible planter will blaspheme in
vain. The weak point of tuitui is that
its stem is strong."

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC

RESOURCE, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have
been subject to attacks of bilious colic
for several years. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the
only sure relief. It acts like a charm.
One dose of it gives relief when all
other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-
son, Smith & Co. agents for the Ha-
waiian Islands.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S AMERICAN TRIP.

Talks a Little But Don't Say
Much About Politics.

HIS TROUBLE WITH TIM HEALY.

Captain Dreyfus Escapes—Death of Com-
mander Newell—Arrest of Tolan—More
Trouble in Corea—Natives Want Their
Oblivion—Li Hung Chang in Canada, Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Some important
business has followed Mr. Chamber-
lain to his retirement at Salem, Mass.
The most energetic of Cabinet Minis-
ters could scarcely divest himself en-
tirely of public affairs; nor has Mr.
Chamberlain attempted to make his
holiday interfere with his ministerial
work. His presence in the United States
is expected to be associated with inter-
views bearing on Canadian relations to
his zollverein proposals and the Pacific
cable scheme. The change of Ministry
in Canada has rendered it necessary to
reopen the whole question of the Pa-
cific cable. It is doubtful whether the
Commission will continue to exist. It
is still a question whether or not Mr.
Chamberlain will retain the Colonial
Office. On the eve of his departure for
the United States it was affirmed and
denied that he desired to resign his
present office. During the present
week the balance of opinion tends to
a conviction that he will not long re-
main at the Colonial Office. It is not
because his zollverein scheme has met
with rebuff from the Colonies, nor that
he is tired of facing South African
troubles. As a tenacious fighter, he
would be more likely to stick to his
post so long as any tension existed
with the Transvaal. But he is and
long has been dissatisfied with the
measure of support accorded him with-
in the Cabinet in his policy of thor-
oughness in dealing with the Boers,
and dissatisfied also with the public
attacks made upon him by inspired
Conservative organs. If there be any
changes in the Cabinet before Parlia-
ment resumes, Mr. Chamberlain, ac-
cording to the best information, will
vacate the Colonial Office.

Talks to New York Reporters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A special de-
spatch to the "Herald from Danvers,
Mass., says "The Right Hon. Jos.
Chamberlain was seen this afternoon
at the residence of former Secretary
Wm C. Endicott of this town. He was
told that a cablegram has been received
saying that his criticism of Healy was
being quoted in England with ridicule.
"That's nonsense," he replied. "The
English are not that sort of people.
The only thing I said of Mr. Healy was
that he is the ablest Irishman of the
day. This I repeat. It is not a ques-
tion worthy discussion, but a simple
fact. It is foolish to deny a man's
ability because you do not agree with
him. Mr. Healy is no friend of mine
nor of the Government. I disagree
with him on almost every point, but
yet I believe him a very able man.
It is useless for the English people to
deny it and compare such men as Mr.
Dillon with him."

Are you going to visit Secretary
Olney?" I asked. "I am not."

"Are you going to Canada?" No, I
am not. I have had an invitation to
go to Toronto and visit the Exhibition
there, but I have personal reasons for
wishing to remain here during my
short stay in this country. I shall go
directly back to England."

"What of the Pacific cable?" "Well,
there's been very little done about that.
A small committee has been appointed,
who will report at a future session. It
is proposed to lay a cable between
Canada and Australia. I really do not
know much about it."

LI TALKS RAILROAD

Interested in Affairs of United States
and Would Like to Copy.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Li Hung Chang,
with his suite arrived in his private
train from Niagara Falls. In front of
the grand stand at the Industrial Fair
he was introduced to Sir Charles Tupper,
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Mr.
Ross, Lieutenant Governor Kirkpatrick
and others.

At the electric power house of the
Niagara Falls Power Company the dis-
tinguished visitor had an experience
with American electricity, the result
being as startling as it was unexpected.
With his usual curiosity and desire to
make a personal investigation of the
machinery, he poked a switch board
with his walking stick. The metal fer-
rule closed the circuit instantly and
Li's stick was violently thrown from
his grasp. He was naturally much as-
tonished at the effect of the stick's
contact with the switch board but for-
tunately he suffered no damage beyond
a good scare. However he decided that
he had seen enough and went to his
rooms where he remained until bed
time.

The deep interest he shows in rail-
road matters convinces those who paid
attention to the subject that his prin-

capital object in visiting this country is to study American construction and management, with a view to adopt some of the features in a proposed extension of the Chinese railway system. In fact the Viceroy intimated that he is negotiating for the services of an American civil engineer, who, if he accepts the offer made him, will go to China in the near future and take charge of the railway extension scheme now being outlined. It says there are only about 200 miles of single track railroad in China at present. Only three trains are run each day, and there is no traffic at night, the system being crude and the liability to accident a constant menace.

THE ARREST OF TOLON.

Occurred After He Had Boarded an American Steamer.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—Samuel S. Tolon, a prominent merchant of Cardinez, and a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested Thursday as the Ward line steamer Seneca was on the point of sailing, was arrested after he had actually gone on board the Seneca. It is stated that his ticket was issued at the last moment, and outside the regular hours for issuing tickets, and a special passenger list was made up for him. Mr. Tolon, when arrested, was unwilling to go on shore, but the captain and consignor of the Seneca persuaded him to make no violent opposition.

The steamer Colon has arrived here, having on board 49 officers and 1000 soldiers. They were landed at the wharves at Regla, and did not pass through the city. The great park in the city was decorated and illuminated at night, and a committee sent on board the Colon distributed cigars and tobacco among the newly arrived troops.

The insurgents having burned the tobacco plantations of Santa Isabel in Matanzas, the proprietor, Juan Neniger, places his loss at \$225,000.

The insurgent leaders, Bien Venido Sanchez and Acea, have had a conflict on the coast near Guira Melena, in Havana province. It is not known whether this collision was due to an error or to the rivalry between the two leaders.

Captain-General Weyler has prohibited the sale of the book, "Chronicles of the war in Cuba," the author of which is Rafael Guerrero, and which was published in Spain. The volumes sent to Cuba have been seized.

MORE TROUBLE IN COREA.

Natives Object to Being Retained Use of Opium.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—Naval Lieutenants John M. Hawley, E. Lloyd and James T. Smith, lately detached from the Government armored cruiser Detroit, arrived in this city tonight from Vancouver, having been passengers across the Pacific on the steamship Empress of India. They are en route to their respective homes—Boston, Washington City and New York. Hawley is a lieutenant commander and was placed in command of the Detroit upon the departure of Commander Newell for this city, where the latter is now upon his deathbed. The lieutenant commander and his brother left the Detroit at Chemulpoek, Corea.

The naval party had as a shipmate on the voyage across the Pacific the new Korean Minister to the United States, His Excellency Yi Pum Chiu. Yi proceeded from Vancouver to the national capital. Lieutenant Hawley learned from the Korean Minister that there is more or less serious trouble brewing between the Chinese and Japanese governments over the matter of the use of opium in Formosa, to say nothing of native uprisings. It appears that Japan wants to at once abolish the use of opium, claiming that unless this is done her subjects will contract the habit from the natives, while by the latter it is contended that an abrupt prohibition of the use of the drug would result disastrously to those who have all their lives been addicted to the opium habit.

FOOLHARDY SAILORS.

Will Try to Round Cape Horn in a Mine of a Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Charles Jensen and Charles Klein, two of the hardest sailors that the Scandinavian peninsula ever produced, are preparing to attempt the daring feat of sailing around Cape Horn from San Francisco to New York in the smallest craft that ever attempted the passage. The vessel in which the trip is to be made is a sloop. She has a length of 33 feet over all, a water-line of 28 feet, beam 9 feet 6 inches, draft 3 feet, and a depth of 5 feet from the cabin roof. She has fore and aft compartments, besides the cabin, and her rail is six inches high. She carries a main sail and two jibs.

The trip which Jensen and Klein are preparing is about 8000 miles. They will keep the regular sailing course to make time, and will stop only at Valparaiso on this side and the Falkland Islands on the other. They will not take the Straits of Magellan, but will actually round the Horn and take chances with the dangers of the trip. They expect to start not later than October 15, and as much earlier as possible.

GAUDAUR IS CHAMPION.

Canadian Oarsman Plucks Lapels From Australia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Canadian of Toronto, champion oarsman of America, after a most disappointing race today over the four-mile championship course from Putney to Mortlake, defeated James H. "Wag" Harding in a heat of the championship of the world. The race today was for the world's championship. \$5,000

and the Sportsman cup. The weather was as dismal as could be. There was a foul—a protest which was disregarded—and Gaudaur won by 20 lengths in 23 minutes and 1 second.

DREYFUS ESCAPES.

His Wife Rescues Him From Exile Prison.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In an interview, Captain Hunter of the British steamer Nonpareil, from Cayenne, French Guiana, is quoted as saying that Dreyfus, captain of the French military convicts escaped on board an American schooner, and with the help of his wife, formerly Mdee. Hadmard, the daughter of wealthy parents. Madame Dreyfus, at the urgent request of the prisoner, received permission from the French government to join her husband in his place of imprisonment and in due course of time arrived at Cayenne well supplied with funds.

Madame Dreyfus was a firm believer in the innocence of her husband, and when she reached Cayenne the French authorities offered her the use of a



CAPTAIN ALBERT DREYFUS.

steam launch to take her to the Grand Salut Islands where her husband's prison was situated, but she declined, saying she wished to become accustomed to the climate before going to the island. Thereupon the steam launch left Cayenne.

According to Capt. Hunter Madame Dreyfus lost no time in perfecting plans for her husband's escape, or else she must have had assistance from persons who had reached Cayenne some time before her, for the same night, he says, an American schooner with Madame Dreyfus on board, appeared off Grand Salut Island, sent a boat ashore and brought off not only the prisoner but several of the men who had been detailed to guard him, apparently proving conclusively that everything was arranged for the escape of Capt. Dreyfus before his wife reached Cayenne.

TOAST TO THE CZAR.

Emperor William Gives His "Coblenz" Good Send Off.

CORLITZ, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, in proposing the toast of the Fifth army corps at last night's banquet, made a long speech, in which he expressed the thanks of himself, also in the name of his revered grandfather and never-to-be-forgotten father, for the splendid efficiency of the corps. The emperor continued: "Truly, a fine portion of Prussia history passes in view before us, with their regiments, their names and colors. Our hearts are stirred as the vision carries us back where so many of those who belonged to the regiments are laid at rest; who, with their blood and lives, helped to win and achieve that which causes us to rejoice today. It is my and your special satisfaction and your good fortune to appear in this state of high efficiency before the eyes of my beloved neighbor and cousin, His Majesty Czar Nicholas of Russia."

"We are still all under the fascination the youthful figure of that knightly emperor; we still see him as he rode past us at the head of his late father's regiment. His efforts are directed towards drawing together the people of Europe in order to unite them on grounds of common interests and for the protection of their most sacred possessions."

"May his army corps, pursuing its peaceful activity, give proof in the future of equally good results with that which it gave today. With this wish I drink to the Fifth Corps. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

FREE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Tuition Fees Considered an Obstacle to the Growth of the Schools.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—Archbishop Ireland has issued a letter announcing that hereafter at the Catholic parochial schools no tuition will be charged, such tuition being considered an obstacle to the growth of the schools. In the course of the letter he says: "Of course the expenses of maintaining the schools must be provided for in some way. The pastors will take the amount of these expenses from the regular church receipts of the parish, and will rely upon extraordinary measures, which their own judgment may command. Catholics will be sure, co-operate with their pastors in maintaining the parochial schools. The proper view to be taken of the Catholic school is to regard it as a great religious work, in which all are concerned, whether they have or have not children attending it."

DEATH OF NEWELL.

Commander of United States Cruiser Detroit Succumbs.

SEATTLE, September 3.—Commander John Stark Newell, Captain of the United States armored cruiser Detroit, died in this city at the residence of ex-Mayor Frank D. Black at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon from anemic condition

of the blood. His remains will be sent to New York City to-morrow evening, accompanied by Mrs. Newell, who has been in Seattle since her husband's condition became serious.

Captain Newell's illness was contracted while undergoing privations in connection with his labors as the representative of the United States in the investigation of the massacre of missionaries at Kiepsim, Central China, in the fall of 1895. Commander Newell was a lineal descendant of the Starks of Revolutionary fame.

Pacific Coast for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Chairman Babcock, of the republican congressional committee, today received a telegram from Vice-Chairman Apsley, who with Representative Call is making a tour of political observation throughout the far Northwest and along the Pacific coast. Mr. Apsley's reports were not of the most rosy character while he was in the silver-producing section, but his dispatch of today from Seattle gave much satisfaction to Mr. Babcock and associates. He said:

"McKinley will carry the Pacific coast by a great majority, sure. We had rousing meetings all along the line, at Portland and San Francisco, and expect one tomorrow at Spokane. The outlook is of the best, and I will report in detail on the 15th."

Spanish Convoy Captured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

The Herald's correspondent on the Meron Jucaro trocha sends word that the insurgents have seized a Spanish convoy which left Ciego de Avila for Los Piedras August 23, killing, wounding or capturing the entire government force, consisting of 300 men, who were in charge of the convoy.

The Spanish commander, with eight members of his staff, was released, however, after being disarmed by the rebels.

Wheeling in Water.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Two water bicycles were received to day to be used to carry the War Department messages from the Battery to Governor's Island, where General Nelson A. Miles will be ready to receive them. The chain which operates the screw propeller of the boat is attached to the wheel of the bicycle. As the boats only draw three inches of water, there is no danger of their capsizing or sinking.

New Comet Discovered.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—A cablegram received here from the European Union of Astronomers announces that a comet has been discovered by Giacobini, one of the assistants at the observatory at Nice. The position of the object at the ascension 17 hours, 10 minutes, 13 seconds, declination south 7 degrees, 29 minutes. The comet has a slight southeasterly motion.

To Enforce England's Demands.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In official circles it is believed the Marquis of Salisbury has determined to pursue his own course in Constantinople in future, and has given to the British ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, precise and significant instructions, with greater powers, to command naval aid in enforcing the demands of Great Britain.

THANKS TO "AULD REEKIE."

Young Planter Also Asks for More Information.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through you, to thank "Auld Reekie" for the able and instructive article on the handling of the coffee tree. I might say in passing that it is just such articles that make the Advertiser the valuable paper it is.

"Auld Reekie" agrees with R. Ross, Chas. D. Miller and many others that I might quote in the handling of the coffee tree. Therefore he gives me the greatest confidence in what he writes.

I shall await his next article with interest. As he seems willing to give us planters the benefit of his experience, I should like him to tell what is best to do with primaries that grow to too great a length. Should secondaries be allowed to grow before a tree is topped? How long does it usually take new wood to bear a crop? Now, "Dear Auld Reekie," if you will kindly tell me what you would do when your Japanese go so slow that you have to set two stakes to see if they are moving. I think I will say: Aloha nui oe. Yours,

YOUNG PLANTER.

TRILBY LAST NIGHT.

Drill Shed Packed to Suffocation. An Excellent Performance.

The largest paid audience that has ever assembled in a theatre in Honolulu was at the Drill Shed last night to witness the performance of Trilby by A. M. Palmer's New York Company under the management of W. A. Brady.

Owing to the absence of programs it was impossible for the audience to know who composed the cast as a whole. Miss Crane, however, essayed Trilby in a very satisfactory and pleasing manner and Jennie Reiterer did the French landlady in her usual elegant manner. The character of the play was Svengali, and whoever the actor happened to be, was, in the opinion of many who have seen Wilton Lackye, superior to him in many ways. The Laird, Billy and Tappy, familiar to the Laird, Billie and Taffy, familiar to those who have read the book, were what Du Maurier intended his characters should be.

The play ran smoothly and in the third act the death scene of Svengali was, perhaps, the most realistic bit of

acting ever seen on the Honolulu boards. It left an impression that will not soon wear off. In the last act Miss Crane had rare opportunities to display her fine talents as an actress. Her death scene was especially good.

A Warship Expected.

H. B. M. Ship Comur, Capt. Dyke, will leave Vancouver early in October, and may be expected to arrive here during the latter part of the month. After remaining in port about two weeks she will resume her voyage, homeward bound, touching at Starbuck Island, Tahiti, Pitcairn and Easter Islands, thence to Valparaiso and Coquimbo. This will be the first visit of a British war ship at this port for nearly two years.

The "Coronet."

Prof. Maxwell is informed by Prof. Todd from Yokohama that the Amherst College Astronomical Expedition aboard the "Coronet," will not return by way of Honolulu unless by reason of adverse weather. Mr. James, the owner of the "Coronet" returns directly to New York on account of the political and business situation.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

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But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 24 pound book, 700 pages, 15,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, the liquid medicine which assuages PAIN EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Eclampsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many treacherous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

4 Great Russell St. London, W. C.



WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

William Waldorf Astor, it is reported, is seeking a matrimonial alliance with Princess Victoria, daughter of the Prince of Wales. As Princess Victoria is now sixth from the throne, the American multimillionaire, if he becomes her husband, may one day be Prince Consort.



Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

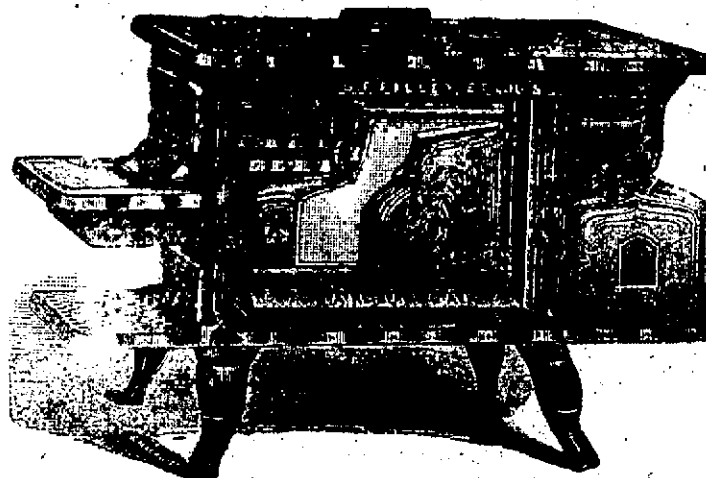
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Read the ADVERTISER.

GOLD BUGS BUZZ AMONG DEMOCRATS.

Palmer of Illinois and Buckner of Kentucky Named.

GROVER THOUGHT HE WOULDN'T.

New Ticket Will Strengthen McKinley—Bryan Is Over-confident—Senator Voorhees Dying. Republicans Did Well in Vermont—A Preacher Gives His Opinion on Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—John M. Palmer of Illinois and Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders

duty, and he could not do so now with such a cause at stake.

PALMER'S RECORD.
Career of Presidential Candidate of Gold Democrats.

John M. Palmer was born in Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. He moved to Illinois in 1832 and settled in Carlinville in 1839. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and was a member of the State Senate in 1852-54. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860, and a delegate to the peace convention in Washington on February 4, 1861.

He was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers in April, 1861. He accompanied General John C. Fremont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo., and was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, December 20, 1861. He was with General John Pope at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and afterwards commanded the First Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Mississippi. In November, 1862, he was with Gen-

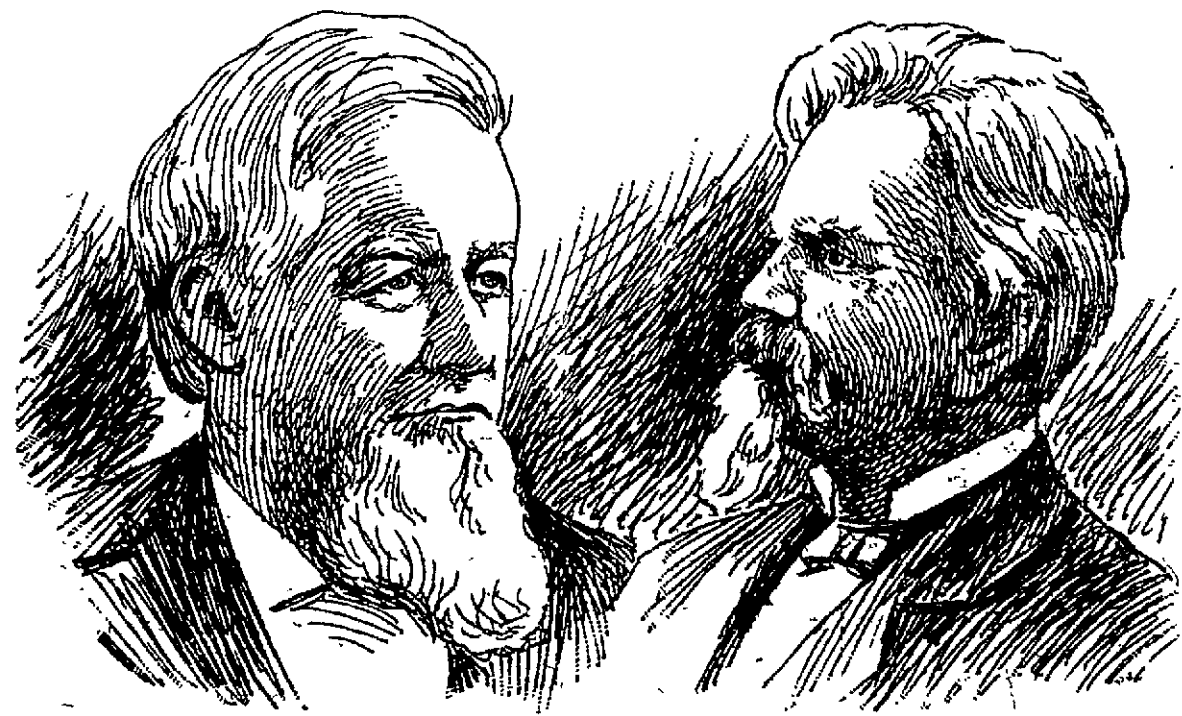
your personal wishes, and would consider it an honor to vote for your nomination. (Signed)

"DANIEL G. GRIFFIN.
Cleveland at a late hour sent this answer: "Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 2.—Hon. Daniel G. Griffin, Chairman New York Delegation: My judgment and personal inclinations are so unalterably opposed that I cannot for one moment entertain the suggestion. (Signed) "GROVER CLEVELAND."

VERMONT ELECTION.
Republican Plurality of More Than Thirty-nine Thousand.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 2.—Revised returns of yesterday's election from the fourteen counties of the state give Josiah Grout, Rep., 53,076, and Jackson 13,983, a Republican plurality of 39,093. The Democrats have elected seven representatives in the legislature.

Senator Voorhees Failing.
TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 6.—Senator Voorhees is very ill, and is failing so rapidly that his friends fear he will be unable to take part in the campaign.



JOHN M. PALMER AND SIMON B. BUCKNER, CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE GOLD DEMOCRACY.

of the blue and gray, were nominated today by the National Democratic Convention for President and Vice-President on a platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago Convention, indorses President Cleveland and his administration, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures.

The real work of the convention was soon transacted when it was reached, but the delay in reporting the platform gave opportunity for a series of speeches. The attendance was larger than yesterday. Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, De Witt C. Warner of New York, H. A. Hammond of Georgia, F. W. Lehman of Missouri, W. D. Byrum of Indiana and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels of Illinois were in turn called to the stand.

When the platform was at last brought in, shortly before 2 o'clock, after the convention had been in session three hours, it was read amid great applause, and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate. When the nominees for President were called for it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his protest, as the opposition to Bragg had concentrated upon him. These two names were the only ones presented to the convention. It was known that a message from President Cleveland had reached the convention announcing that he could not entertain for a moment the suggestion of his own nomination, and his decision was at once accepted as final.

Before the States were called for nominations Henry Watterson was taken out of the list by Mr. Carroll of Louisiana, who from the platform conveyed to the convention a message from the Kentucky editor in his retreat in the mountains of Switzerland. Mr. Watson, Mr. Carroll said, four days after the Chicago Convention had called that other candidates must be named or the Democracy was lost. Later he said he did not want the honor, but that if no one else could be found to take command he would not ask others to go where he would not lead. Now that others were ready to accept he preferred to do battle in the ranks.

Illinois waited until all the other States had been called. Then Judge Moran of Chicago took the stage and said they had recognized from the first that Senator Palmer was the man to lead the fight. He was, he said, a platform in himself. All his life he had "fought flatism, greenbacks, free silver and other vagaries." But he sealed the delegates' lips. After seeing the temper of the convention, however, he said, Illinois was compelled to join hands with her sister States in urging his nomination.

The roll-call immediately developed an overwhelming majority in favor of Senator Palmer, but it proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 757½ votes and Bragg 124½.

On motion of General Bragg the nomination was made unanimous. There was never any doubt about General Buckner's nomination for Vice-President, except while Watterson's name was being talked of for President. When Chairman Caffrey instructed the secretary to call the States for nominations for Vice-President, the latter called but one State, "Kentucky," and the band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Brodier of Russellville, Ky., placed General Buckner's name formally in nomination and the nomination was forthwith made unanimous.

After the convention adjourned Senator Palmer succumbed. He said he would accept. He said he had never yet failed to respond to the call of

eral Grant's army in temporary command of a division.

Subsequently he led a division at the battle of Stone River, and for his gallantry there was promoted to Major General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga and led the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign from May until September, 1864.

He was Governor of Illinois from 1869 until 1873. He is at present United States Senator from Illinois.

WILL STRENGTHEN MCKINLEY.

Senator Faulkner's Opinion of the Effect of the Ticket.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 3.—Two members of President Cleveland's cabinet, Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Francis, tonight expressed themselves in strong complimentary terms of the nominations of Messrs. Palmer and Buckner by the Indianapolis convention today, and Secretary Lamont incidentally remarked, as to the personality of the nominees, that they were good Democrats. These are the only members of the cabinet at present in Washington City.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, expressed his views of the nomination in the following words: "I know both gentlemen very well. Senator Palmer is a nice old gentleman. I am fond of him personally; and General Buckner represents the blue blood element, a very fine man in every respect. The only wisdom I can see that the bolting Democrats have exercised in their efforts to build up McKinley's strength, is in selecting two persons to lead a forlorn hope who, in the providence of God, cannot expect any future or present political preferment, or the gratifications of their ambitions."

Bryan Over-Confident.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Milwaukee containing an interview with Mr. Bryan, in which he says:

"I feel certain of carrying New York state, and I have never had a doubt about my own state."

Not Satisfactory to All.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The conference committee of democrats and populists, appointed to agree upon a plan of fusion for congressional nominees, finished its labors tonight.

The following nominees were indorsed: First District, Cutler (dem.); second, Devries (dem.); third, English (dem.); fourth, Maguire (dem.); fifth, E. B. Kline (pop.); sixth, Barlow (pop.); seventh, Cutler (pop.).

Monteth, the populist nominee of the first district; McGlashan, populist of the second; Kelly, democrat of the fifth, and Maddox, democrat of the seventh, will not accept the verdict of the committee and will be independent candidates.

CLEVELAND WAS ASKED.

But Could Not Accept Nomination of Gold Friends.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Daniel Griffin, chairman of the New York delegation last night, wired Mr. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay as follows: "Hon. Grover Cleveland. There has been manifested an unmistakable desire upon the part of the convention to nominate you for president. The New York delegation is anxious to learn

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

In England and Wales the duration of married life is computed at twenty-seven years.

Dr. John Frederick Bridge has been chosen to succeed the late Sir Joseph Barnby as conductor of the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, London. The professor is a native of Oldburg.

Dwarfs have been known to live to the age of 99, and to the patriarchal age of 98 years, whereas giants usually die while comparatively young. But, as a general rule, tall people are the longer lived.

Fur-bearing animals are becoming so scarce that the feasibility of breeding them is being discussed. It is conceded that Siberia would be the most desirable place for the establishment of farms for this purpose.

Czar Nicholas has given nearly \$2,000 toward the statue of Lavoisier, the father of scientific chemistry, which France proposes to erect after a century's delay. The French contributions already amount to \$10,000. All the gas companies of France have subscribed to the fund.

Mr. John Burns, M. P., was unintentionally the cause of much merriment in the House of Commons a few days ago when he said: "Since I came into the House, four years ago, the confidence of the public in it has much diminished."

A report emanating from the Department of Agriculture states that the cost of food, drink and drugs annually used by the people of the United States is \$6,760,000,000. Of this sum \$1,014,000,000 is paid for the frauds and cheats used in adulterations, and \$136,000,000 worth of these foreign elements is of such a nature as to be injurious to health.

Insurance company statistics prove that electric lighting, when the wiring is done in accordance with the rules prepared by them, is the safest of all illuminants. The figures show the following comparative risks in one large city: Fires in one year from paraffine and kerosene, 259; from gas, 110; matches used for gas, 35; candles, 88; arc lights, 7, and incandescent lights, only one.

The time in which money doubles at compound interest is as follows. At 2 per cent. interest, in 35 years; at 3 per cent. interest, in 23 years, 5½ months; at 4 per cent., in 17 years, 8 months; at 5 per cent., in 14 years, 2½ months; at 6 per cent., in 11 years, 11 months; at 7 per cent., in 10 years, 3 months; at 8 per cent., in 9 years, 9 months; at 9 per cent., in 8 years and a half month; at 10 per cent., in 7 years, 3½ months.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent. sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

**AYER'S
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The automatic distributor should be placed in every house, in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

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The skin is the only part of the body that is not hardened by age.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

New Goods

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES. WIRE NAILS. COPPER RIVETS and BURS. HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS. CYLINDER CHURNS. SHOVELS and SPADES. CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS. CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS. HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS. IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted). COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES. LAWN MOWERS. HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS. MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROW-BARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS. SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK. IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, ½ in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

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A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

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1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

118x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Paipaku. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Paipaku, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Paipaku, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu.

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Subscribed	2,750,000		
Paid up Capital	587,500	0	0
2. Fire Funds	2,801,916	1	9
3. Life and Annuity Funds	9,144,514	19	5
	£12,433,131	2	2

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.



AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

Honolulu friends will draw a long breath of satisfaction now that Miss Field's affairs are in a fair way to prompt settlement.

The shock Li Hung Chang experienced when he touched an electric switchboard with his cane, was typical of the shaking up his empire will receive when commercial expansion brings his people in closer contact with western civilization.

The news that there had been "a rent in Hilo" did not cause so much of a sensation as might at first thought be anticipated. Hilo is usually in a perpetual "rent asunder" condition, and it is not so surprising after all that the earth should catch the fever.

The Opposition is trying very hard to make its followers believe that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has not received a letter from Kailuani accepting the pension voted her by the Legislature. The malcontents are disseminating, as usual, what they know to be untrue.

Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon says that cigarette smoking is greatly on the increase among the well-bred women of England. There might be some difference of opinion in the definition of the term well-bred. If it means good animals without common sense the cigarette smoking women are entitled to be numbered in that class, otherwise some other term should be used.

With Bryan shouting against British gold, and McKinley warning his countrymen against British manufactures, John Bull stands a good chance of being in disfavor wherever the next President of the United States may be. The only thing that seems to be unprotected is the American heiress with millions to exchange for a title. Bryan ought to let Mary Lease loose on this subject and then the jingo policy will be complete.

French journals are loudly proclaiming that Sultan of Turkey has French blood in his veins and is distant connected with the Bonaparte family. It is strange that the French should spread this discovery abroad just at this time, although it is reasonable to suppose that they will claim the Sultan got all his blood thirsty traits from his Turkish ancestors. But like Napoleon he stands a good chance of losing his hold upon his empire.

One of the Li Hung Chang's widely copied statements is: "China, Japan and America must settle the bimetallic question." If the United States adopts the silver basis it will be forced into closer friendship for the Orient, notwithstanding Candidate Bryan would probably denounce the suggestion that birds of a feather flock together. The prosperity he proposes to bring to the United States is very much upon the Chinese order of affairs.

In another column is given a scheme for obtaining labor on the coffee plantations, which is now being tried by one of the most enthusiastic and progressive coffee planters on the islands. We understand that the plan has not gone beyond the experimental stage, but it is sound in the essential features and gives every promise of success. It should be hailed with particular favor, since it contemplates doing away with the contract system and gives the laborers a direct interest in the successful management of the entire plantation. It forecasts a small settlement of sturdy, hardworking families, of which this country stands in need. Let every plantation deal out its lands on this proposition and the coffee planters will come so much nearer the solution of the vexed labor problem.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine endeavors to create sympathy for the millionaires of the United States by suggesting that the founders of the great fortunes of today started out as poor boys and the succeeding generations are really not so much to be blamed for the wealth bestowed upon them. Commodore Vanderbilt started as a poor, barefooted boy, the first John Jacob Astor was a common butcher's son, John D. Rockefeller, John G. Crocker, Mark Hopkins and C. P. Huntington were penniless. John Rockefeller and his associates started out comparatively poor and lay down a farmer boy and later a district goods clerk. So far as the early history of these men is concerned it is all right. The story of a man has become wealthy is no sin. The evil rests in the misuse, often criminal misuse

of the power which his millions give him. With few exceptions, the amassing of great wealth leads to a heartless disregard for the welfare of those less fortunate, the crowding out of men of equal ability in order that greater sums may roll into the pockets already overloaded.

Bishop Willis says he didn't know what his pupil, Lytton, had been writing about until the West Plains article was published here, but he remarks by the way that he was surprised that "Mr. Lytton was so accurately posted on Hawaiian history." In other words the Political Bishop puts his pupil on the back and expresses surprise that he should have gained so much from their casual conversations. It seems that the Bishop considers his pupil a very bright boy, and indeed he must be if it was only through casual conversations that he gained such an excellent idea of the opinions held by his teacher. All signs point to the Bishop being the great and only Hawaiian Svengeli, with Pupil Lytton as his Trilby.

While the rumor of the bombardment of Constantinople was like all rumors for which Honolulu is deservedly noted, Lord Salisbury has come to the point where he will demand that the Turkish ruler shall govern his empire with some degree of decency. Late dispatches give promise that the British government will act whether the Powers like it or not, and should this promise be carried out Lord Salisbury will have the support of every man in whose veins runs civilized Anglo-Saxon blood. If interference with the blood thirsty Turk means European war, it is about time the war came on. If the problem were merely one of possession or outlining boundaries the proposition would be quite different, but even bloodshed can excuse when it is required to wipe out barbarism of the worst type.

There are many people in Honolulu who will sincerely regret the departure of Rev. T. D. Garvin and wife, notwithstanding they promise to return to their home here in the not far distant future. During his two years' stay in the country Mr. Garvin has shown himself to be a man of ability, and above all a true Christian worker. He came as an evangelist and by quiet, persistent toil has built up a church, which though small now has every promise of continuing its healthy growth until it becomes one of the strong powers for good in Hawaii. In the advocacy of his particular creed, he has not been without some opposition which might have led less conservative men to enter upon a disagreeable religious wrangle. He has pursued the even tenor of his way and gained the high esteem of the whole community.

H. W. Wilson, writing on "The Human Animal in Battle," gives a peculiar twist to the effect which the increased skepticism on the conditions of the hereafter will have upon the future soldier. He says:

"The decay of religion, which is so widespread a feature of our times, has contributed to the downward progress of the individual, by making death more horrible because of the greater uncertainty of the future beyond the grave. The problem is how to implant courage and avoid panic. Courage is simply control of the nerves, and is largely due to the habit of confronting danger. This much is certain, that the future battle will be a severe trial to the nerves than any past encounter. To meet that trial the nerves of the modern civilized man are less fit than they were in the past."

This is certainly a unique proposition.

REGATTA DAY

It is indeed quite unusual for a people to set apart a national holiday for the athletic fraternity but the departure which Hawaii has made is at the same time a good one and will have a healthy effect upon the people who need a little breathing spell after the summer season. When the day was set apart by the Legislature it was hoped the schools would take advantage of the opportunity to inaugurate exercises somewhat similar to those in vogue on Arbor Day in the United States. The schoolmasters in Honolulu, however, seem to be satisfied to give the day over entirely to the boat clubs who on Saturday the christening day will offer the principal attractions. This is all right so far as it goes, but it would be more satisfactory if the teachers would take the same active interest as the athletic clubs.

There can be nothing better for the youth than for the grinding wheels of business to stop once in a year for the particular benefit of the young men who occupy their leisure time in cultivating good healthy muscles and a strong and healthy mind. Hawaii needs something to stir up the young blood of the country and keep it out of the ruts into which it too often finds its way. Old and young alike always gain

something refreshing and enlivening from honest sporting contests, and although we have no "varsity" crews and record-breaking "phenoms," the country has a sturdy lot of young men of whom it may well be proud, and whose ability should be rewarded by liberal public patronage. The fact that the contestants come from the business houses, where their noses are held to the proverbial grindstone for a good portion of the year, is one of the very good reasons why there should be a "let-up" once in the year for their particular benefit. Then, too, the social life of the community gets shaken out of the conventional ruts which result from isolation and the absence of the diversions other countries offer to avert social and physical stagnation. By giving up one day in the year to the boat club contingent alone nothing is lost, and a great deal may be gained.

REFORM SCHOOL PUNISHMENT

The disposition of some members of the Board of Education to call for the resignation of Superintendent Needham of the reform school seems altogether ill-advised, unless they are in possession of facts not yet made public. All signs point to gross insubordination on the part of the boys at the school, and the principal complaint appears to be that one of the boys has a blister on his back as the result of a blow from a strap. The blister may be a source of regret for the boy, but when the inmates of an institution attack an officer it is time a blister was raised somewhere. A great many people forget that although reform school boys are little fellows and oftentimes innocent looking creatures, they are by no means angelic in their general demeanor. Moral suasion can be practiced to a certain extent, and should be favored so far as possible. When, however, the best boys in the land are treated to sound spankings as a last resort to curb their superfluous spirit, it is not reasonable to expect that the inmates of a reformatory can be governed without occasional use of the rod.

A system used in many of the reformatories in the States is to allow only the superintendent or his first assistant to administer corporal punishment. This scheme has worked very well in institutions where the inmates do not number over one hundred and fifty to two hundred; if it were in vogue in the larger reformatories the superintendent would degenerate into a spanking machine. When any case of insubordination occurs, the officer in charge reports the matter to the superintendent, who decides upon the punishment and administers it. This prevents any possibility of the abuse of power on the part of the officers directly in charge of the boys. The use of straps is usually forbidden, and the old fashioned schoolmaster's ferrule is deemed sufficient to quell the insubordinate youngster.

In case of an attack upon an officer, similar to that which occurred at the school recently, close confinement and a sound whipping would be the usual treatment. To the thoughtlessly kind hearted this might seem severe; yet if the punishment is given under the direction of a superintendent who is somewhat of a disciplinarian, the result has always proved beneficial.

COFFEE GROWERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

The Hilo Tribune has come forward with the recommendation for "the organization of the coffee growers" of the islands for the purpose of grading the coffee through an authorized agent, and putting it on the market in such a way that dealers all over the world will be able to order coffee of a designated grade, and be sure of the quality they will receive." This subject was broached by this paper some time ago, and is certainly a proposition on which all the coffee producers ought to unite in carrying out. Although the industry is quite in its infancy, the time will soon come when the question of marketing the crop will be a live issue. That "there is always a good market for coffee" ought not to produce such a feeling of confidence that the planters will fail to organize and be fully prepared to place the Hawaiian product on the market to the best possible advantage. For every planter to "paddle his own canoe" and let the other fellow take care of himself, the inevitable result must be a gradual loss of prestige which the Hawaiian product now has. Brands of coffee, good, bad and indifferent, may be forced upon the market and the purchaser have comparatively little assurance as to the quality of the coffee he obtains.

Whatever may be the success of the plantations, the time has come when there ought to be an active, healthy national association of coffee planters. A good portion of the men now in the business are learning the lesson as they go. There is comparatively little "coffee literature" obtainable and it would be a boon to the small pioneer planters for a national association to be formed and its meetings held on somewhat of the same plan as the Farmers' Institutes in the United States. An exchange of ideas, an opportunity for those inex-

perienced in the ways and means of handling the crop and the tree to gain a hint here and there that can be used to practical advantage; all this many planters already feel the need of, and the necessity will become more pressing when the problem becomes not "Will coffee grow?" but "How can the best returns be obtained?"

OLD LINE DEMOCRATS.

The principles of the Gold Democrats have been published to the world, their Presidential candidates named, and the rank and file of the old line Democracy enlisted under the banner of—William McKinley. This is about the manner in which the practical politician will size up the result of the deliberations of the Indianapolis convention. A vote for Palmer and Buckner in the forthcoming election will count for the Republican party, and the selection of the two candidates from the heart of the doubtful Republican section indicates a malice of careful forethought on the part of the campaign managers.

The platform adopted is typical of the Democracy of the past quarter of a century. It condemns Populistic free coinage and the Republican tariff; it stands by the principles of the American constitution and defends time-honored principles of the party; it declares for the gold standard and a reformation in the system of banking. About the only declaration which was anticipated and not made was a plank favoring the submission of the income tax proposition to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment.

The most striking feature about this coterie of men who have organized to fight on principle, but with no hope of winning, is the personality of the two men selected as leaders—John M. Palmer, for four years an officer in the Union army, and Simon B. Buckner, for four years an officer and hard fighter in the Confederate army. They are both old men, the former having just celebrated his 79th birthday, and the latter beyond the three score years and ten limit; yet they are both active men and still prominent in the political life of their respective States and of the nation. It has often been said that if the United States were threatened with foes from without or disaffection within, the men of the North and the South would join hands in the protection of the national honor, and it has remained for the National Democrats to prove it to be true.

There is no possible hope for the election of either of the candidates, although they will undoubtedly poll a large vote. Buckner will draw the suburban vote of the South, and Palmer the anti-machine vote of Illinois, thereby increasing the chances for Republican success in Kentucky and Louisiana and giving McKinley good odds on the probability of securing the electoral vote of Illinois. When Buckner headed the Democratic State ticket of Kentucky in 1887 he was elected Governor by 17,000 plurality. This figure was several thousand lower than that usually polled by Democratic candidates, but '87 was classed as an "off year" and the total vote was correspondingly small. Palmer's record in Illinois has been a good one, and in his own State his managers can count more on the complimentary vote and influence of friends who refuse to train with the free silver wing. At either of the candidates will secure a vote in the electoral college is extremely doubtful.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

McKinley seems to be making about as many speeches as Bryan. The only difference is that Bryan has to go about the country hunting audiences, while McKinley's audiences go about the country hunting him.—Oregonian.

A friend informs us that he heard two men discussing the financial question on one of our streets yesterday, and one of them said: "I won't vote for this gold standard. If it wins what will we do for small change?"—Dayton Herald.

One of the best humorous campaign songs yet issued is the following to the tune of "Swim Out, O'Grady":

I am a wondrous craft upon
The sea of politics,
And for the sawed-off dollar, sure,
I'm putting in big licks.
My voice is my protector, and
The foe I never fear,
For every day my friends all stop
To whisper in my ear:

"Swim out, oh Bryan!
Swim out, and don't you care;
Your metaphors will put you in
The Presidential chair.
Just chase the vicious goldbugs,
And grab 'em by the hair;
So, swim out, oh Bryan,
Swim out!"

An Alabama Republican leader in Alabama, Dr. R. A. Mosely, says his party may carry the State for McKinley.

James L. Keach, member of the Indiana Democratic State Executive Committee, has decided to join the Sound Money Democrats.

The appointment of ex-Governor Francis to the cabinet is a hint that the president has hopes of beating Bryan in Missouri.—Oregonian.

SLOW BUSINESS
IN HEALTH BOARDReport That Plague Has Abated
at Hongkong.

CLEAN BILLS OF HEALTH ISSUED.

Complaints Against Quality of Paial Furnished Settlement—R. A. Lyman of Hilo Resigns an Office—No Action Taken in Hennessy's Resignation—The Usual Reports Filed.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday was attended by President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson and Messrs. Lansing, Kelliop, Reynolds and Dr. Monsarrat.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report on beef cattle was read, as was Fish Inspector Kelliop's on fish, the latter showing 53,000 inspected during the week. Under the Act to Mitigate, the usual number of women were examined. Several withdrew and others were added to the list since last report.

The matter of selling dried fish was discussed from various points of view, and it was decided that Dr. Emerson visit the fish market and investigate the matter with Mr. Kelliop.

The report of the treasurer of the Kapoloani Maternity Home, showing the excellent condition of affairs in the home, was read and filed.

A letter from Medical Examiner Jordan at Hong Kong was read. The doctor stated that owing to the abatement of the plague there he was issuing clean bills of health to vessels departing from that port.

A letter from Superintendent Meyers regarding the quality of paial was read. The complaints, he said, were exaggerated and should be considered with some allowance. The article had not been good, but it had improved since the last report. E. H. Bailly, manager of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company, contractors for furnishing the paial, wrote to deny that it was bad, and requested permission to visit the settlement and investigate the complaints. Granted.

The resignation of R. A. Lyman as registrar of births and marriages for South Hilo was read, together with a request that Dr. R. B. Williams be appointed in his place. No action was taken beyond the recommendation that the clerk to the sheriff be given the appointment.

The resignation of Thomas W. Hennessy, clerk to the Board of Health, was read, but no action was taken.

Dr. Campbell of Kauai reported having examined the school children in his district and issued certificates except in two cases.

At the request of Mr. Lansing, chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee, the sum of \$300 was appropriated for wiring the asylum building for electric lights.

MR. WHITNEY'S VIEWS.

He Talks on Hawaiian Situation for American Papers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—H. M. Whitney, for ten years during the Royalist Government Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in Seattle tonight from Vancouver, having been a passenger on the steamship Miowara. He reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands, and says it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties.

By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 25,000, and are coming, Whitney stated, at the alarming rate of 3000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years until the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which by treaty is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language. This accomplishment, Whitney says, the wily Japs are rapidly acquiring.

Mr. Whitney resides at Honolulu. He is publisher of the Planters' Monthly, and is also part owner of the Honolulu Gazette and Advertiser.

"Whoever is elected, Bryan or McKinley," Whitney said in conclusion, "the movement to have Hawaii annexed to the United States will be at once renewed in earnest."

MIKE MARU AT SEATTLE.

Will Not Call Here This Trip—Good Business.

[Seattle Times.]

With 1,820 tons of flower, 300,000 feet of big stick lumber, several tons of sundry merchandise, consisting of electric machinery, mills and hardware, twenty crates of bicycles and four cabin and twenty steerage passengers, the steamship Mike-Maru sails tomorrow afternoon, Sept. 6, for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The steamship will be back here for another cargo about the last of November. All was bustle and hurry aboard ship this afternoon. The last of the cargo was going aboard, the ship was taking on fresh water, and there was a general hurrying and scurrying of the crew consequent upon departure. Captain Young was good humored enough to allow visitors aboard, and

the crowd persistently kept in the way amidst the hurry and preparation, and at times was in imminent danger of being crushed by the big timbers if the tackle or gearing should give way.

The steamship will not stop at Honolulu on her way home. She made that port on her way over here, and Captain Young said he had 270 passengers, free labor immigrants, and 300 tons of freight for that port. Thirty-five of the passengers were under a three-year contract, but all others were free.

Captain Young says a good many ship's stores were brought here and on the next trip they will buy very largely of flour, canned goods, etc., for the company's stores at Yokohama. The next vessel to come is 50 feet longer than the Mike-Maru, but is withal a smaller vessel.

Mr. James Griffith said today that he did not think he would give out a list of consignors or consignees, because it was giving away the company's business to their competitors. It is already known, though Mr. Griffith did not say so, that agents of the opposition steamship line have already been in Seattle trying to get the facts and figures of the steamship company's first business.

CAMPBELL STANDS FIRM.

Cross Examination Fails to Break His Testimony.

Nothing particularly sensational was developed yesterday in the Winthrop trial, says the Examiner of September 4th. The complaining witness emerged at noon from the cross-fire of Attorney Bell unhurt, and in the afternoon half a dozen witnesses for the prosecution took the stand.

The chief one of these was D. A. Urquhart, the man to whom Winthrop first unfolded his kidnapping scheme. He persistently refused to aid in the abduction of Mr. Campbell, and upon learning that the Hawaiian capitalist was missing, Urquhart immediately told the police of Winthrop's ambition. He saw the prisoner and Campbell together on the afternoon of August 3d. When the old man was reported missing next morning Urquhart called on Detective Curtin and exposed the plot to kidnap.

Attorney Bell devoted the forenoon to the cross-examination of Campbell, using the ropes and chains and some plush furniture from the cottage by way of accessories. Once or twice the lawyer came near tangling the witness, but the man who was kidnapped stood firm on the main points. Witness said he did not see Winthrop and Urquhart together in the Occidental Hotel on Monday, August 3d.

A. A. Brown, a broker living at 2008 Devisadero street, knew Winthrop. On July 28th he loaned the defendant \$35 for a period of ten days without interest. Winthrop said he had a scheme to buy a cemetery lot from a man in San Jose and sell it and make some money. The alleged lot was located in San Francisco, but Winthrop had to visit San Jose to make the deal. He had \$90 but needed more.

Then Donald Archie Urquhart told what he knew. He had been acquainted with James Campbell for a few months, having met him at the Occidental Hotel. He and Winthrop have been friends for fifteen months.

For Trade With Hawaii.

TACOMA, Sept. 2.—The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce will investigate the feasibility of building up a trade with Hawaii through the new Japanese steamship line which has Seattle as its Eastern terminus. The trustees will appoint a committee to investigate the question. It is the intention to bestow as much Hawaiian business upon the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as possible, in return for the favors shown this city by the Japanese Government.

ELEVEN FIREMEN DEAD.

Horrors Resulting From Opera House Conflagration.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 6.—The most horrible holocaust, with the greatest loss of life, known in this part of the State occurred last night, when Yore's Opera House took fire and in the fight to save the building and other blocks adjoining eleven firemen, one a volunteer, met their fate at one time, the deaths being instantaneous with five of them. Six lived only a few hours in awful agony, while several others met with severe injuries.

During the evening the play "A Factory Girl" had been given by local talent, and the theater had closed but a half hour before the fire was discovered. The building was filled from the basement to the fourth story with a suffocating smoke, which burst into sheets of flame throughout the entire audience room, before the fire department could respond with a single stream of water, there being some confusion at the outset owing to the lack of hook and ladder facilities, although the local fire department had closed a two days' tournament, exhibiting great skill in their work.

The St. Joseph department was called on for assistance. They approached the building through an alley, unloading ladders in the rear of the building, and while hoisting them the upper walls fell over without warning, covering the men. This was witnessed by hundreds of spectators.

Explosion at Sea.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—An explosion heard off the coast near the town of Muros, in the province of Corrunna, during the night, is the cause of much excitement and speculation among the inhabitants. It seems evident that a disaster has occurred, as much wreckage is strewn along the coast. It is supposed two vessels collided during the night and foundered. Nothing has been discovered to show the identity of the vessels, nor is it known how great was the loss of life accompanying the catastrophe.

Sun spots are believed to be openings in the sun's photosphere, or luminous envelope, through which the orb is seen.

A fossilized tooth of some extinct species of animal recently found in Cedar County, Neb., weighs 1½ pounds.

COFFEE GROWING IN OLAA DISTRICT.

Some Doubts as to Results in
Higher Altitudes.

TOO MUCH RAIN A DRAWBACK.

Cost of Clearing Land—The Soil of Olaa Will
Grow Anything Satisfactory Results of
Experiments Near Hilo—Sunshine is Neces-
sary to Get Abundant Crops in Olaa.

Ask five men in Olaa above seven-
teen miles about the coffee prospects
and three of them will shrug their
shoulders and say: "We can't tell
much about it; if the crop turns out
well we are all right, if not there will
be a lot of broken men in the district."
The other two will tell you they are
on the road to fortune and point over
their shoulders to a coffee patch to in-
dicate the way.

As a matter of fact coffee above 12
miles is an experiment. Every author-
ity has been consulted and out of the
twenty-five or thirty men who have
embarked in the enterprise more than
half the number have separate and dis-
tinct ways of planting and handling.
A majority of the growers will estab-
lish a nursery as soon as sufficient
land has been cleared, others consider
it a waste of labor and plant direct.
Two years from now the public will
be able to judge who made the right
guess.

Whether the men who have gone
there to cast their lots are successful
or not they are entitled to credit and
monuments for their abiding faith in
a section of country which, to one who
is not familiar with the conditions
necessary to growing coffee, is dismal
beyond expression when it rains. And
just here let it be said that dampness
prevails in any locality where the av-
erage yearly rainfall is 200 inches.
Where land is at all times full of mois-
ture anything will grow and this in-
cludes weeds, the bete noir to a coffee
plantation owing to the fact that it
costs money to keep a tract free from
them.

If you ask the owner of a plantation
in Olaa to permit you to go over his
plantation his answer will begin with
an anxious gaze at the bottoms of your
trousers and the space between the
soles and uppers of your shoes. If he
detects the slightest trace of seeds on
your shoes or clothing he will hand you
a whisk broom or shoe brush and tell
you to use them. Every seed you
carry into his plantation means ex-
pense to him in eradicating weeds
after the seeds have taken root.

As an owner or overseer leads the
way between or across the rows of
trees his eye is keen on the lookout for
some stray thing that pokes its way up
through the earth. When found he
pulls it, shakes the earth from the
roots and puts the weed into his pocket.
On the return trip he takes you
on another course leading past a little
spot grown up with the pests. Here
he stops and deposits those he has
found, and when after a week or a
month the hole is filled with weeds, it
is covered with earth and their growth
killed.

In some places in Olaa the cost of
clearing the virgin forest varies, ac-
cording to the condition of the land,
from thirty to fifty dollars an acre, add
to this the cost of caring for the trees,
keeping them free from "gormandizers,"
topping and pruning, and it will
require a heavy crop to make the in-
vestment profitable.

If you suggest to a grower that the
soil is too constantly moist to bring
forth a good crop he will meet your
suggestion by saying that it will pro-
duce a luxuriant growth of anything
else, consequently it must produce
coffee. But few of the people will deny
that the soil becomes sour through
constant rainfalls and not one who you
find, but will admit that it might be
better if the land was exposed to a
greater amount of sun.

At Mason's plantation, where there
are 150 of acres already planted the
coffee looks well and the chances of
success are as great as anywhere, but
even there where the open covers a
greater area than anywhere else the
sun does not penetrate as much as
the average farmer in the United States
would ask for his corn. This place is
at the 17 mile post, one mile above the
point where scientific men will tell
you coffee growing can be made profit-
able. Potatoes grow in abundance in
Olaa, some of them weigh two or three
pounds but they are not potatoes
such as you could recommend to your
friends because they are soggy. Pump-
kins and corn grow to an alarming
extent. At Fulchers pumpkins weigh-
ing eighty and ninety pounds are com-
mon but they do not size up well in a
Thanksgiving pie. So with the corn.

Ears of corn will measure fourteen
inches in length and two inches in
diameter but the kernels do not fill
out as well as a farmer would wish.
If the coffee men in Olaa would make
clearings of a dozen acres and grow
corn and pumpkins to feed to hogs
which they could raise economically,
they would run better chances of be-
coming wealthy than by putting all
their eggs in one basket.

Go down below fourteen miles and
the enthusiastic coffee grower has the
same chance as his Olaa neighbor in
side speculations and a better one in
raising coffee for the simple reason
that the average precipitation and
rainfall is less than at a higher eleva-
tion. The plantation of Eldart, Sr.
neglected though it may appear is
filled with stocky trees well loaded with
berries. A little higher up Wm. Ship-
man has a place entirely in the open
that looks like a garden, inviting in
appearance and with good indications
for the future. The cost of clearing
the land here must certainly be less
than further up the road and if properly
started, the expense of keeping
clean will not be more than half what
it is in Olaa.

At eleven miles, and adjoining the
plantation of Mr. Shipman, is the small
plot of Peter Lee of Volcano House
fame.

This gentleman has 27 acres planted
in the open and in a measure exposed
to the wind, and objection which may
be overcome at any time by making
a windbreak of strawberry guava or
banana trees. The owner paid, by con-
tract, \$21.30 per acre for clearing, hol-
ing, filling and planting and the holes
were 18 inches wide and the same
number deep. He has today three men
taking care of the 27 acres and this
includes weeding, and whatever else
may be necessary, at a cost of \$2 per
acre per month.

Mr. Lee has adopted different meth-
ods from most coffee men in that he
uses a Planet Jr. cultivator, treating
his field in exactly the same manner
as the Eastern farmer does his field of
corn. The character of his soil is
adapted to it and without the cultiva-
tor the expense would have been much
greater and with less satisfactory re-
sults. The average days work in hand
weeding is one hundred trees, with a
cultivator Mr. Lee has cleaned five
rows on land never before cultivated.
This shows that he may do in five
hours with his cultivator what would
require 15 men one entire day to ac-
complish.

There seems to be no doubt that the
constant stirring of the soil, exposing it
to sunlight must be conducive to
good results. It keeps it free from
weeds and adds strength and life to
the trees. As a protection to the later-
al roots, Mr. Lee has placed around
each tree three or four pieces of fern
trunks, the action of the weather dur-
ing the first three years will cause
these to rot and become capital fertil-
izer, and at the end of that time the
weeds will be killed off.

If by any chance, however, occasion-
al weeds should spring up after the
trees have assumed a growth that will
interfere with the working of the cul-
tivator they may be easily removed
by hand at a comparatively slight cost.

Mr. Lee's coffee trees average 14
months since planting and range in
height from 4 feet to 6 feet 6 inches
the lowest and poorest being in a patch
of an acre where he adopted the Kona
method of ferning between the trees,
a plan which is satisfactory in Kona
where bright sunshine is the rule rather
than the exception and where arti-
ficial means are necessary to retain
the moisture around the trees.

At the present rate Mr. Lee estimates
the cost of his trees at the expiration
of five years to be \$33.30 per acre. For
the same period in certain parts of
Olaa the cost may run fifty per cent.
above this for reason that the soil is
not adapted to the use of the cultivator
and weeding must be done entirely by
hand.

A PREACHER'S VIEW.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry Says Bryan
Should be Buried Deep.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Rev. J. Q.
A. Henry, pastor of the La Salle-avenue
Baptist Church, and formerly of
San Francisco, will inaugurate next
Sunday evening a series of sermons
on the issues of the Presidential cam-
paign. Dr. Henry says he is alive to
the serious nature of the Populist free-
silver frenzy which threatens national
honor and credit, and considers it the
plain duty of ministers of the gospel
as Christian patriots to present to
their congregations the truth as they
see it after a careful study of the
financial questions which are agitating
the public.

"I believe that the surest way to
bury Bryan so deep that he will never
be heard of again is for the 140,000
ministers of the country to preach
from the pulpits their convictions on
this great issue," said the Rev. Mr.
Henry today.

"I have been in California, in Colo-
rado, and but lately through the East,
where I have conferred with many
ministers on this subject, and I have
yet to find the first one not in favor of
sound money."

LI HUNG CHANG TALKS RELIGION.

The Golden Rule Practically the
Same in China.

FINDING OF DOCTOR NANSEN.

Discovered on an Ice Floe by Mr. Jackson—Is
Now on North Coast of Norway—Salinas
Best Sugar Factory—Site Selected There.
Record of a Gold Democrat in Brief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—At the con-
clusion of the dinner given in honor
of Li Hung Chang last evening, Mr.
Foster made a few remarks express-
ing the great pleasure of the company
at Li's visit to the United States and
regretting that his public and urgent
duties made his stay so short. The
viceroy responded as follows:

"In acknowledging the hospitality
extended to me by my old friends, the
Hon. J. W. Foster, I have to thank him
for according me an opportunity be-
fore my departure from the capital of
this country to renew once more the
sincere expression of my gratitude and
thankfulness to the American govern-
ment and citizens for the welcome and
reception offered to me as the repre-
sentative of my august master, the
emperor of China, and the personifi-
cation of the Chinese empire. Since
the establishment of our treaty rela-
tions there have been evidences of
good fellowship between our countries,
but all the evidences, I dare say, have
now been eclipsed by the cordiality
and warmth displayed by the American
government and citizens in my wel-
come."

"Though I regret that my time does
not allow me to make as long a so-
journ in this country as I wish, in order
to appreciate more fully the accom-
plishment and the progress of the
United States of America as a nation, I
cannot help, during my brief visit
here, being struck and impressed by
the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the
people; by the welfare and prosperity
in the agricultural, industrial and com-
mercial pursuits, by the characteris-
tics of their classical, historical, philo-
sophical and poetical literature; by the
manner of application of the scientific
discoveries and inventions for promot-
ing the happiness of mankind; and by
the display of their artistic taste in the
architecture of the buildings, the sculp-
ture and painting of historical figures
and facts which my old friend, Hon.
John W. Foster, has been kind enough
to show me. These impressions I will
carry home, not only as augmentations
to my store of knowledge of the fruits
of western modern civilization, but as
the means of enlightening the millions
I represent, facilitating the introduc-
tion of these very means and ends of
civilization into China, and amalga-
mating the old civilization of the ex-
treme west."

"I have only one word to add, that
the Hon. J. W. Foster, in his manifold
abilities, has to me rendered most val-
uable assistance in China's most criti-
cal moments. America, whether as a
government or as an individual, is to
China a friend in need, so he is to her
a friend indeed. So, gentlemen, I pro-
pose a toast to a friend to China—
John W. Foster."

Practically Li Hung Chang took his
leave of the western republic as the sun
set this evening. The party left the
Arlington hotel at about half past five
o'clock under an escort of cavalry, and
went directly to the Pennsylvania de-
pot. Ex-Secretary Foster accompanied
Li Hung Chang to the train, where he
said farewell. Gen. Ruger, with his
staff, will escort the viceroy to the
limits of the United States. At six
o'clock a start was made for Niagara
Falls, where the Canadian representa-
tives will meet them.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—Sir Henri Joly
left last night to meet Li Hung Chang
at Niagara Falls. The Chinese envoy
is expected to reach there on Monday.
He will be received by a salute of nine-
teen guns and a guard of honor. Sir
Henri will accompany the Chinese
viceroy as far as North Bay, and Dr.
Horsely will from that point represent
the government, seeing Li Hung Chang
on board the steamer at Vancouver
No. 4 battery of Hamilton, under the
command of Maj. Hendri, has been
ordered to Niagara Falls to salute Li
Hung Chang on his arrival. The bat-
tery will be accompanied by 100 men
from the Thirteenth regiment, who will
act as a guard of honor. The regiment
at hand will accompany the detail.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—
Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning
the Chinese ambassador, Li Hung
Chang, left the United States through
the door by which so many of his coun-
trymen legally and illegally enter the
country—the suspension bridge. He

raveled on a special Canadian Pacific
train which had been brought to this
side (the first ever brought into the
United States in this way) especially
for Earl Li's convenience. The train
will arrive at Toronto this afternoon,
where an attempt will be made to in-
duce Li to appear at the Toronto ex-
hibition, but the wily old diplomatist,
who avoids crowds when he can, is not
likely to accept the invitation. As his
purpose now is to get to the Pacific
coast as rapidly as is consistent with
safety he will make most of his in-
spection of Canada from the car win-
dows.

LI AND MISSIONARIES

Compares Christianity Favorably With
Confucianism.

In reply to the address from the Am-
erican Missionary Society, Viceroy Li
Hung Chang said:

"In the name of my august master,
the Emperor of China, I beg to tender
you his best thanks for your approval
and appreciation of the protection af-
forded to the American missionaries in
China."

"What we have done, and the little
we have done on our part, is nothing
but the duties of our Government, while
the missionaries, as you have so ably
expressed it, have not sought for pecu-
niary gains at the hands of our peo-
ple. They have not been secret emis-
saries of diplomatic schemes; their la-
bors have no political significance. And
last but not least, if I might be per-
mitted to add, they have not interfered
with our usurped rights to the terri-
torial authorities."

"In a philosophical point of view, as
far as I have been enabled to appre-
ciate, Christianity does not differ much
from Confucianism, as the Golden Rule
is expressed in a positive form in one,
while it is expressed in the negative
form in the other. Logically speaking,
whether these two forms of expressing
the same truth cover exactly the same
ground or not, I leave to the investi-
gation of those who have more philo-
sophical tastes."

"It is at present enough to conclude
that there exists not much difference
between the wise sayings of the two
greatest teachers in the foundations of
which the whole structure of the two
systems of morality are built."

EXPLORER NANSEN.

Residing on an Ice Floe, When
Found by Explorer Jackson.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Mr. Henry Fish-
er, botanical curator to University Col-
lege museum, Nottingham, and botan-
ist of the F. J. Jackson and A. C. W.
Farnsworth Arctic expedition, now
entering upon its second winter upon
Franz Josef land, reached Gravesend,
England, on Saturday with four com-
panions, by the expedition supply
steamer Windward, which landed Dr.
Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, at
Vardo Island in the extreme northern
part of Norway on August 13. In an
interview today Mr. Fisher furnished
further details of the two parties in
the ice, and a letter from Mr. Jackson
just received throws additional light
upon this interesting chapter in North-
ern exploration.

Mr. Fisher said: On June 17, we had
just finished dinner in our quarters at
Cape Flora when suddenly Lt. Albert
Armitage, our astronomer, put his
head in the window and shouted
"How many of you are here? I see a
man on the ice floe."

Mr. Jackson arose and said, "Who-
ever it is I am off." We then scrambled
for our telescopes and Lieut. Armitage
and I, who had good glasses, suggested
that the stranger was Dr. Nansen. By
the time Mr. Jackson met the stranger
they looked like two specks in the dis-
tance. After watching the stranger
still more carefully we definitely con-
cluded that he must be Dr. Nansen.

Mr. Jackson's letter is addressed to
Mr. Farnsworth and continues: Hear-
ing that someone had been seen on the
ice, I started to meet him. I saw a man
on the pack ice southeast of Cape
Flora, and a second person further off.
I fired several shots to attract their
attention and, after an hour's wait,
we met the man on a ski and conclud-
ed he was a Norwegian walrus hunter
who had come to grief somewhere.
Approaching nearer we noticed that
he was as black as a stoker, and that
from head to foot his clothes were
covered with grease. We shook hands
warmly, and then the following con-
versation ensued:

Mr. Jackson: "I am awfully glad to
see you."
The Stranger: "So I am to see you."
Mr. Jackson: "Have you a ship
here?"

Stranger: "No, my ship is not here."
Mr. Jackson: "How many are
there?"

Stranger: I have one companion in
the distance, there."

Turning this time, I was looking
steadily in his face, and in spite of his
long black hair and smoky black skin
I thought he was Dr. Nansen whom I
had known in London. So I exclaimed:
"Are you not Dr. Nansen?"

"Yes, I am Nansen," was the reply.
"By Jove, I am really awfully glad to
see you."

Then we shook hands still more
heartily. "I thank you very much,"
said Dr. Nansen; "it is very kind of
you."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder
40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Franz Josef land. He has discovered
a great sea where the map of Payer,
the Austrian explorer, shows land.
This sea which Mr. Jackson has named
Queen Victoria sea, he thinks extends
without a break from about seventy
miles north of his winter quarters to
within three degrees of the Pole, and is
considered by far the most important
body of water yet discovered in these
parts. Mr. Jackson also writes:

"A long channel through which we
passed from Tiso to Queen Victoria
sea I named the British channel. Its
chief arms are Clements and Mark-
ham channels, Allen Young sound
and Robert Peel sound. To this sea I
look as my most favorable route in
1897, when the sun returns in the
spring."

"The mapping of Franz Josef land is
practically complete and nothing
should prevent my attempting its
open water, or crust of ice, as the case
may be."

"I gave Mr. Nansen tracings of my
maps and his route south as his watch-
es ran down and he was unable to es-
tablish his position correctly. Until
he saw my map of last year he sup-
posed that no one had been there be-
fore him."

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Sketch of Life of Gold Democrat No-
minee for Vice-President.

Simon Bolivar Buckner, the nominee
of the gold wing of the Democratic party
for Vice President of the United
States, is by birth a Kentuckian and is
now in his seventy-fourth year. He is
one of the most prominent and most
respected sons of the South. His career
has been an eventful one. Being gradu-
ated from the United States Military
Academy at West Point in 1844, he en-
tered the Second United States Infantry
and from August, 1845 until May, 1846,
was assistant professor of ethics at
West Point. He made a gallant record
in the Mexican war, being brevetted
first lieutenant for heroic conduct at
Contreras and Churubusco, where he
was wounded, and captain for his brave-
ry at Molino del Rey. From August,
1848, until March, 1855, he was assist-
ant instructor of infantry tactics at
West Point, resigning to become super-
intendent of construction of the Chi-
cago custom house. In the same year,
1855, he was chosen as colonel of the
volunteers raised in Illinois for an ex-
pedition against Mormons and Indians
in Utah, but not mustered into service.
He then practiced law and became one
of the most prominent of the Knights
of the Golden Circle in Kentucky.

After the Civil War began he was
made commander of the State Guard of
Kentucky and adjutant general of the
State. September 12, 1861, he issued an
address to the people of the Blue Grass
State, calling upon them to take up
arms against what he called the "usurp-
ation" of Abraham Lincoln, and im-
mediately afterwards he occupied Bow-
ling Green. After the capture of Fort
Henry he evacuated the place and
withdrew to Fort Donelson, where he
commanded a brigade in the battles of
February 13, 14 and 15, 1862. He re-
mained here after his superior officers,
Generals Floyd and Pillow, had fled,
and on February 16 surrendered to Gen-
eral Grant with 16,000 prisoners and
vast stores.

He was imprisoned at Fort Warren,
Boston, until exchange in August,
1862. He subsequently commanded
the first division of General Hardee's
corps in Bragg's army in Tennessee.
Later he was made a major-general,
and was in the battles of Murfreesboro
and Chickamauga, surrendering with
Kirby Smith's army to Osterhaus, at
Baton Rouge, May 26, 1865. General
Buckner's first wife was a daughter of
Major Kingsbury.

General Buckner was one of the pal-
liars at the funeral of General
Ulysses S. Grant, the man to whom he
surrendered his sword at Fort Donel-
son in 1862, when Grant's fortune
was wiped out through the infamous
schemes of Ferdinand Ward in a New
York banking-house. Buckner was one
of the first to proffer aid. Grant was
bankrupt, and Buckner without delay
telegraphed the famous old com-
mander to draw on him for \$20,000
without security. As \$20,000 was the
extent of Buckner's fortune at the
time, the sacrifice he was willing to
make bespoke him every inch a man
worthy of Grant's friendship and hon-
or. During the war Buckner was re-
garded as a hard fighter, a strict dis-
ciplinarian and an honorable, con-
scientious man. He was moved al-
ways by his sense of right and justice.
No one questioned his sincerity of pur-
pose, and if he erred it was an error
of judgment.

In 1887 Buckner was elected Gov-
ernor of Kentucky. In the convention
that nominated him a question arose
as to his age and vigor. While these
matters were being discussed General
Buckner arose, and the assemblage
gave ear to him.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said
the veteran of the lost cause, "I de-

sire to be excused for a while. My
object is domestic. I want to run down
to the house and see the wife and the
new babies."

That brought down the house. The
discussion was killed right there. The
storm of enthusiasm which buried
the opposition swept General Buckner
into the nomination, and nomination
then on the Demo ratic ticket in Ken-
tucky meant election.

SALINAS' BEET-SUGAR FACTORY

Claus Spreckels selects site for Big
Establishment

SALINAS, Cal., Sept. 3. Claus
Spreckels has been in town several
days trying to select suitable grounds
for the beet-sugar factory which he
intends to erect here. W. Jonas of
San Jose accompanies him. Many
tracts of land were looked at and a
decision made, but the site will not
be made public for several days. The
acreage, which had to be pledged to
Mr. Spreckels for the raising of sugar-
beets is all contracted for and the
plant will soon be commenced.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 3 3/4c.
Prof. Koebele is making a tour of
Kona, looking into the coffee trees.

If you own a coffee or rice plantation
get one of the "Racine" mills sold by
the Hawaiian Hardware Co.

The road laborers in the Hilo district
have not yet received their pay for
work done during the past four months.

The toads that came from Japan on
the Doric Monday night were sent to
Keala, Kaula, on the Mikahala yester-
day.

In Hilo the policemen carry umbrel-
las and clubs. Occasionally the night
force adds camp stools to their ac-
countment.

The S. S. Kinau will sail from Hilo
on Wednesday, September 23d, at 8
a. m., instead of on Thursday, Septem-
ber 24th, arriving in Honolulu Thurs-
day, September 24th, at 4 p. m.

C. D. Chase has resigned the general
agency of the Germania Life Insurance
Co. of New York and will not be re-
sponsible hereafter for any representa-
tions in regard to its business made
by others.

Members of the planters' association
met the executive yesterday after-
noon to discuss the importation of Eu-
ropean labor for the sugar plantations.
Germans or Scotchmen will very likely
figure in the next lot of laborers
brought from Europe.

It is understood that President Do-
le will leave on the Kinau today for a
three weeks' visit to the home of Eben
Low on Hawaii. The time will be
quietly spent by the president and
agreeably with his wishes there will be
no demonstration during the visit.

C. R. Curtiss has succeeded C. D.
Chase as the representative of the Ger-
mania Life Insurance Company in Ho-
nolulu. Mr. Curtiss has been connected
with the company for a long time and
is known to people wherever he has
visited as a reliable man.

Of the twenty-seven Chinese boys
who presented themselves at Punahou
Preparatory on opening day fifteen
passed the required examination. The
parents of some of the white children
objected to the admission of Asiatics,
but when it was explained that Prof.
Hosmer took prompt action in com-
pelling the Chinamen to comply with
the rules, those who had withdrawn
returned.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor
of Hood's Sarsaparilla,
as for no other medi-
cine. Its great cures recorded in truthful,
convincing language of grateful men and
women, constitute its most effective ad-
vertising. Many of these cures are mar-
velous. They have won the confidence of
the people; have given Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla the largest sales in the world, and
have made necessary for its manufacture
the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's
Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has
made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and
eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia
and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver
and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and
healthy baby until a year and a half old,
then sores broke out behind his ears and
spread rapidly over his head, hands and
body. A physician said the trouble was
scrofula humor in the blood. The child
became one complete sore. We had to
restrain his hands to keep him from
scratching the sores. We were induced
to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short
time he had more life. He improved rap-
idly, his skin became entirely clear of
sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs.
FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

cure liver ill; easy to
Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 2c

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
Island Orders Promptly Filled.

COOPERATION IN COFFEE FIELDS.

Progressive Planter Presents a New Scheme.

HIS FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Portuguese Families to be Employed—Lots Apportioned Out to Them—Children Can Work and go to School Share in Profits. Land for Raising Vegetables for Family.

(Communicated.)

After the coffee planter has cleared and planted his land, the subsequent work of weeding and picking is so light and simple in character that it can be performed by women and children. The writer has already two families employed, consisting of two men, two women and four children. A saving in the cost of weeding of about 30 per cent has been effected thereby.

These families were contracted for in Japan through Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. As the time for engaging them was limited, small families only could be secured, but a much larger number of children per family can be engaged without trouble. As these children will attend school, the contract should specify the number of hours of labor per week that the children are to perform, and the wages should be proportionate to the age of the children; boys should be paid more than girls. At first sight the absence of children at school seems a disadvantage, but it is quite the contrary, for vacations can be arranged so that the children can work longer hours during the picking season, work being provided thus at other times for twice the number of children than would be required if they did not attend school. The contract should specify that days when there is no school the children should remain longer hours in the field.

Another advantage to the planter will be that families once established will be less inclined to leave the plantation, after their contracts have expired, than single men would be under the same circumstances.

A plan, however, which embodies the co-operative system of work, and that seems superior to the above, is about being instituted by the writer on the following lines: It is proposed to divide the plantation into two equal portions, one portion to be cultivated by the planter, one portion to be subdivided into tracts of eleven acres each, and on each of these tracts a Portuguese family to be established. After consulting with some of the more prominent Portuguese of Honolulu, as well as with families who were anxious to establish themselves in the country, the following memorandum of agreement was drawn up as a basis for a contract:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

For the sake of brevity we will speak of the owner of the land as A and the tenant as B.

A will make a contract with B for 20 years, B to have the privilege of renewing the contract for 10 years more at the same rates.

A will furnish B with 10 acres of good coffee land, will build a good packing trail to same, and will construct a house on same, 16x16, iron roof, grass sides, board floor, two windows, one door.

In addition A will give to B without charge the use of such land as he may require for the cultivation of vegetables and feed for cow and pig, not to exceed one acre; B to agree to keep such land free from weeds at all times.

A will advance to B money at the rate of \$10 for 26 days' work, advances to be made monthly, B to repay the same to A with interest at 8 per cent as soon as the coffee pays more than \$20 per acre per annum.

B and family to labor diligently until all 10 acres are planted with coffee, and this coffee must be kept clear from weeds at all times. Coffee to be planted 5x6 feet, topped at 4 feet. Said coffee must also be pruned and cultivated in such manner as A may direct, it being understood that such methods of cultivation are such as the best practice demands.

A to furnish B with nursery plants for 2 acres and to furnish seed coffee for nursery to plant balance of 8 acres all without charge.

B may keep 1 cow, 1 pig and chickens and ducks, but no other live stock. The same shall at all times be kept in an enclosure not to exceed 40x40. Such other live stock as B may want to be pastured on land that does not belong to A.

B not to enter upon or disturb land other than that before mentioned that he cultivates.

B to provide his own tools excepting 1 foot saw which A will loan without charge. B to pay for the same if it be lost or broken.

B to gather crop and deliver one-fourth of the same in the cherry to A the day that it is picked at some point not more than one mile from house of B. Should the share of A be worth more than \$25 after it is cleared for each acre (\$250 for 10 acres), then such excess in value shall be returned to B.

B's interest not to be assignable except by A's permission. In case of B's death B's interest to revert to B's wife.

If B neglects to cultivate his holding, or if he neglects to have the cultivation done at B's expense. Any default or neglect on the part of B to

cultivate his land to render this contract null and void.

Should B desire to work on plantation of A, A will furnish work for B by contract at a fair price, to be mutually agreed upon. And provided B agrees to work for A a stated number of days each week, then B shall have the preference, for any work that A may have.

If B is unable to agree to work a stated number of days per week, A will, so far as he is able, furnish B with work on the plantation of A.

Should A desire the services of B, A is to have the preference, provided that A pays as high wages as B can obtain for a similar class of work elsewhere.

All tenants must be married, must have at least three children, and must come recommended by the Portuguese Benevolent Society, the recommendation to be countersigned by the Portuguese Minister.

By B is meant not only the tenant but all members of his family that may reside with him, excepting clause in which possibility of death of B is considered.

Through a contract of this kind the coffee planter will have at hand a large force of labor of the highest class. The Portuguese are natural agriculturists. All of the products of their homes in the Azores proves this; and one has but to visit their homes on the suburbs of Honolulu to have a practical demonstration of this fact. The proposition is an equitable one, even if the coffee planter were to cultivate his entire acreage under a contract of this kind. But this plan gives him an abundance of cheap child labor that will be available at all times. The pruning and handling of the trees, the carpenter and mason work, the teaming and mill work can be done by the men. Every employee will do his utmost to bring the plantation to the highest state of bearing; he will study the experiments of his employer with interest, and he will give to his employer the benefit of his experience on his own place. Should this country be annexed to the United States there will be no disturbance through the abolishment of the contract labor system, for the laborers would be bound to the planter by the strongest tie, viz., that of self-interest.

It is not within the province of this article to discuss this question from the standpoint of the political economist, but it means the establishment, on the soil for all time, of a class of intelligent, law-abiding tillers of the soil, who can earn sufficient to support themselves in comfort.

This is not a scheme that will work itself out without considerable effort on the part of the coffee planter. He must see to it himself that his people are well housed, well cared for and that they be made comfortable in every respect. He must look for some ingratitude, some discontent and some idleness on the part of his tenants. If, however, he uses great care in selecting his employees, and if he demonstrates to them that he considers them something else other than animals, he will find his interest reciprocated, and a feeling of good will towards him will be established that will go far toward increasing the profits of his business.

ONLY LITTLE AT A TIME.

There are sound objections to one's knowing too much of his own body. I am going to tell you what they are, not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little; and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention.

Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word *hypochondria* (often abbreviated to "hypo"), the word meaning under the cartilages.

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and was constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hard to bear."

"I had lost my natural appetite and ate to support life; but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fullness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever."

In March 1892 I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Store, and after taking it a few days I felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile, and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have recommended it to all my friends as the best known cure

for ailments like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like (Signed) John Gent, 59 Coventry road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21, 1895.

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly, and from time to time I had attacks of gravel, and cold, clammy, weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began, I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June, 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it never fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, 6 New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st, 1895."

The stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through torpidity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest signs of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.

IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required to be taught by law. The brightest and most ambitious of the young men in the open ports and commercial cities of Japan are all eager to learn English as a passport to wealth, position and employment.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company — 1896 —

S. S. Kinau, CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukoua, Kawaihae and Laupaho the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 28
Friday	Oct. 9
*Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
*Tuesday	Nov. 10
Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
Friday	Dec. 11
*Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoshoe, Mahukoua and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Sept. 25
*Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
*Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
*Tuesday	Nov. 17
Friday	Nov. 28
*Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
*Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine, CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consigns a must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very-best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nunano and Queen Streets.

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H. Hackfeld & Co

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored, Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silasias, S'eeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-kins, Meiboms, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Bihbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Viennese and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Sofa, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Meats and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Goods, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Lathes Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, St. of Balls (15 and 40) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands fully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

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WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular swellings (clears the blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising).

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, its each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

If You Have

Not bought a Bed Room Suite for \$27 get in and buy one of our

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Artistic in design, beautiful in finish, and the most compact and elegant piece of furniture to be put in the home. Several designs to pick from.

Nothing Interior in Quality!

Nothing High Priced!

Nobody else sells them as Cheap as we do!

If you wish a piece of furniture for the Parlor or Library, get a

Ladies' Writing Desk

Hard Wood, Elegant Design, Beautiful Finish.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C.

Warland, Master will sail from New
York for this port on or about October
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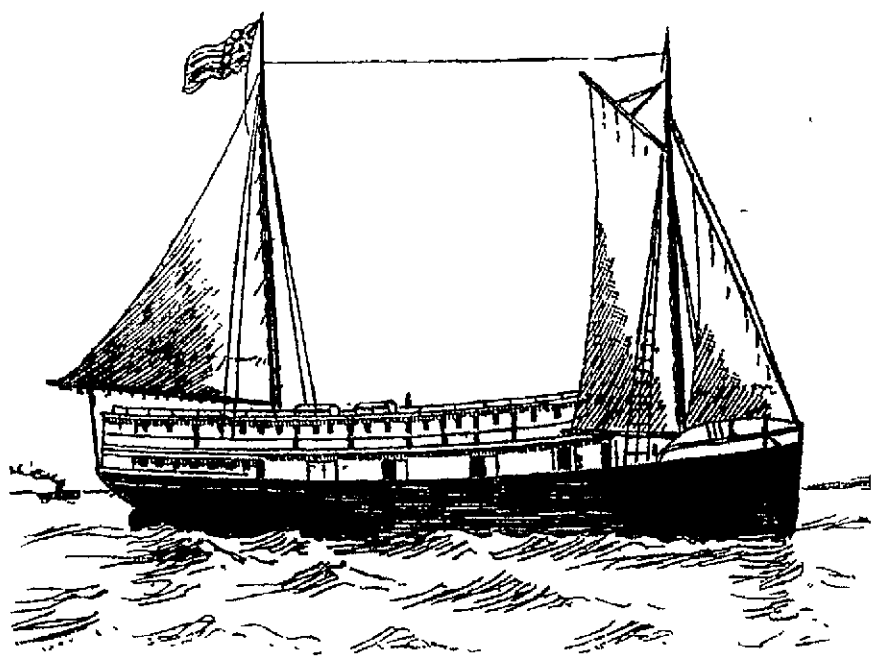
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MASSACHUSETTS

Agents Honolulu.

NEW STEAMER OF THE INTER-ISLAND COMPANY.



(Reproduced from the San Francisco Call.)

The hull of another steamer for the Hawaiian Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company arrived from Port Blakeley last Wednesday, says the San Francisco Call of September 4. When completed she will run between Honolulu and the volcano on the island of Hawaii, and should the expectations of her builder be realized her speed will exceed thirteen knots.

The new steamer is schooner-rigged and is named James Spiers, after the well-known member of the firm of Hinckley, Spiers & Hayes (the Fulton Iron Works), which is now completing the vessel's machinery. The name is only a temporary one, however, and was given because she was built in America, flew the American flag, and had to be named before she could make a voyage. Once she arrives at Honolulu the name will be changed, and, like all the Inter-Island boats, she will probably receive a Kanaka name.

The James Spiers, as she lies off the China basin, presents a very pretty model. She carries very little sail, but, nevertheless, she was able to more than hold her own with the schooner Oceania Vance in the run from the Sound. She is 195 feet over all, 34 feet beam and 15 feet deep. She will be fitted out at the Fulton Iron Works, and when completed will be a credit to San Francisco workmanship. There will be accommodations for seventy-five

cabin passengers, and the quarters will be on the upper deck. The cabins will be finished in white enamel, and the cabin furnishings will be luxurious.

Captain McAllip, who brought the Spiers from Puget Sound, says she is one of the smartest vessels he ever sailed in. He is confident that under steam she will beat thirteen knots.

Captain Godfrey, the president, and A. W. Keech, the engineer, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, are both in San Francisco and will take the James Spiers to Honolulu. This makes the eighth vessel that Hall Bros. have built for the island company, and another is now on the ways. The last one sent to the islands was the Ke Au Hou, which has proved to be a splendid sea boat and a fast one.

When the Spiers is completed, under the personal supervision of Messrs. Godfrey and Keech, she will have her trial trip, and if successful she will at once start for the Paradise of the Pacific with a party of Hawaiians.

The only other member of her crew that has as yet been engaged is Captain Duncan, late of the missionary schooner Morning Star. He will go to the islands on her as first mate.

Captain Hall of Hall Bros. is quite proud of the new vessel, and he should be, as she is as pretty a model as has passed through the Golden Gate in many a day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay, from Vancouver and Victoria.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Waimea.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from the Colonies.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

Am brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, 20 days from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kanai ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Makaweli and Waimea.

Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Freema, for Olo-walu and Okaia.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.

Bk. Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.

Bk. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay, for the Colonies.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Honokaa and Kukuhaele.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, Sept. 15—Volcano Howard Hitchcock, Geo. R. Carter and wife, F. E. Tracy and wife, Mrs. S. Strong, Mrs. T. A. Boushore, C. W. Tennant, Hugo Fisher, J. T. Stacker, Miss R. Simerson, P. G. Camarinos, Miss L. Jordan, R. C. Perkins, Peter Lee and 3 children. Way ports Mrs. Kuong Kee, Miss M. Nathaniel, Miss Uiamaka, H. C. Austin, Mrs. K. Hapla, Miss V. McGregor, Dr. Francis Wetmore, Koki, E. P. Low, E. C. Shorey, J. A. Rodriguez, Mrs. C. B. Damon, Miss K. Wight, Miss L. Ward, J. Shoen and 108 deck passengers.

From Vancouver and Victoria per C. A. S. S. Mowera, Sept. 16—Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mrs. Edgar Woods, Miss E. Gay, Mr. H. M. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Cousen and 2 children, Mr. South and family, Mr. M. Doering, D. H. Case and 85 through passengers to the Colonies.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, Sept. 16—Dr. J. W. Sollas, Miss Rose Young, Miss Mattie Andre and Miss Eliza Lawson.

From San Francisco per brig W. G. Irwin Sept. 17—Rev. Monroe wife and two sons and Miss Alice Smith.

Departures.

For San Francisco per bk. Albert Sept. 15—Mr. R. Bliss, Mr. Z. Frederik, Mrs. Belle Lewitt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnston.

For San Francisco per bk. S. N. Castle Sept. 15—Mrs. A. M. Atkinson

REGATTA DAY EVENTS.

Contests Begin at 9 a. m. With First Class Yacht Race.

The regatta events for tomorrow promise to be among the best that have ever been given in Honolulu. The program has been carefully arranged by the regatta committee, and as will be seen by the entries, the contests will be close and exciting.

The events will open with the first class yacht race at 9 a. m. Following is the program:

First Class Yacht—"Helene," entered by W. G. Irwin, "Rescue," by C. Johnson; "Hawaii" and "Bonnie Dundee" by W. L. Wilcox.

Four-oared Shell Race—The Healan Yacht and Boat Club, the Myrtle Boat Club.

Steamer Boats Race—"Wild Swan," entered by James Spencer, "Kinau," and "Kilauea Hou," Captain Andrews, "Iwalani," "Kauai," "Ke Au Hou," and "Walaalea," Frank Harvey; "Lavi-Six-oared Canoe (paddle)—Hie Kapu (two), Keiki, Kaluwa, Keolokili and "I."

Four-oared Sliding Seat—"Pomalakani," by the Healanis, "Alf Rogers," by the Myrtles.

Second Class Yacht—"Edith L.," by the Myrtles; "Rose," by Henry Roth, "Dahlia," by T. W. Hobson; "Coral Queen," by Charles Walker; "Pokki," by H. Williams; "Hokulele," by C. W. Macfarlane.

Six-oared Sliding Seat Barge Race—"Carl W.," by the Healanis; "Myrtle," by the Myrtles; "Alice M.," by the Myrtles.

Canoe (sailing)—Keiki, Hie Kapu (two), Keoloki, Bolabola and Keolokili.

Whaleboat—U. S. S. "Adams," two boats entered by Lieutenant Stanworth; Pilot crew, "Pinau."

Two-oared Shore Boat—"Hie Kapu" and "Every Time," Elekala; "Fair Play," "January," San Francisco; "Edison," and "Fat Boy," John Mahu-ka; "Forty-One Apaki," "Shoo Fly," "Kala," "Aloha," "Akahi."

Ten-oared Barge—U. S. S. "Adams" by Lieutenant Stanworth; "Aloha," A. G. M. Robertson.

COURT NOTES.

New Trial Ordered in the Case of Woodward.

A unanimous decision by the Supreme Court in the appeal of Eddie Woodward from the conviction in the Circuit Court was handed down yesterday, ordering the case back to the Circuit Court for retrial. This is done owing to the erroneous instructions by ex-Judge Magoon, who was at that time on the bench.

Friday, October 16, is set for proving the will of the late Juliette M. Cooke. The estate is valued at \$91,246. Of this amount \$24,200 is in real estate.

Hoshina's motion for a new trial has been overruled by Judge Perry. Attorney Robertson filed exceptions to the ruling and the case will be argued before the Supreme Court.

Dr. D. McLennan, by his attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, has filed an answer denying every allegation made by H. Leonard in a damage suit.

J. K. Smith et al., defendants in equity suit brought by Kaloa Sugar Company, have been given until September 1 to plead, answer or demur.

From Pitcairn.

Miss Rosalind Young, of Pitcairn Island, arrived on the Mariposa from Samoa, and will spend about two weeks in town. Miss Young is a descendant of the mutineers of the Bounty who settled on Pitcairn Island 106 years ago, and is the author of a little work, "The Story of Pitcairn," which has been circulated to some extent in this city. She is in poor health, and goes to America to take medical treatment.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have resigned the General Agency of the Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York for the Hawaiian Islands, and shall not be responsible for any representations in regard to its business here made by others.

C. D. CHASE.

Honolulu, Sept. 15, 1896.

4407-3t 1795-1t

NOTICE

We wish to give notice that C. D. Chase no longer acts for the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York. We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. C. R. Curtiss, a perfectly reliable and gentlemanly man, will remain in Honolulu for the present to attend to the affairs of the Company.

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

By its Attorney,

J. ALFRED MAGOON.

Dated Honolulu, September 17, 1896.

4409-1w 1795-4t

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan.

K. TODA: Bingo Mitsunosho, Japan.

1795-3m

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, September 23d, 1896, for the construction of two Sections of road in North Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and also at J. Kaelema-kule's, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 12, 1896.

1794-3t

J. S. GARNETT, ESQ., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hana, Island of Maui, vice Otto Unna, resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 11, 1896.

1794-3t

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, September 10, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 23, 1896, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai, with (1) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed; and (2) Fat Beef Cattle,—to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending March 31st, 1897.

The Tender must be for the price per pound dressed, and not per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be plainly marked: "Tender for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

President of the Board of Health.

4402-4t 1793-4t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 16 Lots of Government Land in Kaohae, Puna, Hawaii, will be open for application on or after 9 A. M. Sept. 21st, 1896, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

These lots are from 60 to 100 acres each in area, and are appraised at values of from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per acre, being principally good agricultural land suited to coffee cultivation.

Also on or after the above date applications will be received for any unoccupied lots of the old "Homestead" Series.

Full particulars as to any of these lots may be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or from the various sub-agents in whose districts such lots are situated.

(Signed) J. F. BROWN,

1793-1d. Agent Public Lands.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Fredericka Cook vs. Clark Matthew Cook. Libel for Divorce.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Clark Matthew Cook, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Fredericka Cook, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then to this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First

Judge of the Circuit Court of

(L.S.) the First Circuit at Honolulu,

Hawaiian Islands, this 17th

day of June, 1896.

(Sig) HENRY SMITH, Clerk

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-

CLOSURE AND OF SALE

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Joseph Barros, then residing at Brava, Cape Verde Islands, and at present of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, to the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, dated July 31, 1893, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 145, pages 93-94-95. Notice is hereby given, that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to-wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the

date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, to-wit: on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to W. A. Kinney, Esq.

Dated Honolulu, August 7th, 1896.

THE PORTUGUESE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF HAWAII.

Mortgagee.

By M. G. SILVA, President.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those pieces or parcels of land situate in said Honolulu, and described as follows:

1. Lot No. 365 on Government Map. Beginning at the west angle of Piikoi street and Wilder avenue, and running S. 43 deg. 35 min. W. (true), 183.3 feet along Piikoi street; N. 46 deg. 25 min. W. (true), 390 feet along Lot 363; N. 43 deg. 35 min. E. (true), 106.7 feet along Lot 352; S. 60 deg. 45 min. E. (true), 309.5 feet along Wilder avenue to initial point. Area, one acre, being the same premises granted to him by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3275.

2. Land at Makiki, Honolulu aforesaid, bounded as follows, to-wit:

E. hoomaka ana ma ke kili hema o keia, oia hoi ke kili hemoana o ko ihuole pa e ku ana, e pili ana me ke alani Mol, a e holo ana: N 25 deg. 25 min. W (true) 800 kapua i ka hiki i ka hoomaka ana o ka Honua maluna aku o ke awawa; alala S. 84 deg. E. (true), 162 kapua e moku ana i ke awawa a hiki i ka lae one hehu ma ka sooa Hikina; alala e iho ana S. 26 deg. 25 min. E. (true), 700 kapua ma ke kili Hikina o ke kahua helau, a e pili ana me ka alua o Loe, a hiki i ka pa o ihuole, 20 kapua mal ke kili mai e ku nei; alala S. 60 deg. W. (true), 148 kapua ma ko ihuole pa a hiki i kahi i hoomaka ai, ala maloko o keia pa 2 1/2 Eka, and being the same premises conveyed to him by Nunui (w) and Omoe (k) by deed dated December 1, 1893, and recorded in Liber 100, pages 268-269.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, September 26th, 1896, at 12 noon, at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, H. I.

1795F-2ta

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Members of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1896, at 10 a. m. of that day for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Articles 1, 2 and 13 of the Charter of the Queen's Hospital.